

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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NOT one of the African worthies who have passed from the scene in recent years stood higher in the public esteem than the subject of this memoir. The discovery of Lake Albert Nyanza, his one brilliant achievement as a pioneer explorer, may not entitle him to rank on the same level as some of his great precursors and contemporaries, such as Livingstone, Barth, Speke, or Junker. But Sir Samuel Baker was not merely an explorer, but a man of many parts, whose commission to crush the slave trade in the Upper Nile basin, and to extend the Khedival domain from Khartum to the equatorial lake region, gave him the opportunity of proving himself an energetic administrator, and a ruler of men surpassed by none in our times. Apart, also, from such lesser claims to fame as mere travel and love of sport, he displayed literary talent of no mean order in a series of works of travel, sport, and even fiction, all of which have passed through several editions, and will, doubtless, long retain their popularity. But what specially endeared him to his fellow-countrymen was the possession of those sterling qualities of frankness, independence, and fearless patriotism, which are of the essence of the typical English gentleman, and which were unostentatiously manifested amid an almost general eclipse of the civic virtues. Such a man, wise in council, firm in action, was certainly entitled to some permanent record embodying for the instruction of future generations the more salient features of an exceptionally honourable and useful career.

How far can the present memoir claim to have fulfilled this function? In the regrettable absence of a preface, it is as difficult to say what the writers had mainly in view as it is to apportion to each their several shares in the preparation of the work. As might be expected from Mr. Silva White's extensive knowledge of African affairs, Baker's doings in the Nile Valley, both as an independent explorer and as a Khedival official, receive full and adequate treatment. The same remark applies to his preparatory work in Ceylon, where the English settlement founded by him on the southern uplands still flourishes, and generally to his public career and to his views and sentiments on current political topics. Thus, we have his opinions duly set forth on the Eastern Question, on the Egyptian im-

broglie, on the rival Mahdist and Senussi Mohammedan parties, on the relations of China and Japan, even on Irish Home Rule. Indeed, about half of the whole book is occupied with these matters, which are unquestionably useful in themselves and made specially interesting by the introduction of several original documents, for which the reader has doubtless to thank Mr. Douglas Murray, executor to Sir Samuel Baker. But for some inexplicable reason the strictly personal element, which is naturally looked for in a "memoir," and which in the case of strong individualities is usually so instructive, has been largely eliminated. There is a sufficiently full account of the Baker "family tree," of his childhood and early years down to his first marriage (with Miss Henrietta B. Martin, a daughter of the Rev. Charles Martin, rector of Maisemore), besides some pleasant glimpses of his private life at Sandford Orleigh, his picturesque Devonshire home by the Teign estuary. But with these exceptions, scarcely any attention is paid to personal incidents, regarding which much valuable information might doubtless have been gleaned from the family records placed at the disposal of the executor. No mention is even made of Sir Samuel's second marriage, with the heroic German lady, but for whose rare tact, pluck, and endurance the expedition to the equatorial regions would probably have ended in disaster. Lady Baker's "resourceful co-operation," however, throughout this perilous campaign, and especially during the famous retreat from Unyoro, receives full recognition. From a document written by Baker in reference to this event a passage is quoted, in which it is stated that

"for 130 miles she marched on foot. For seventy-eight miles, sometimes marching sixteen miles in one stretch through gigantic grasses and tangled forest, she was always close behind me, carrying ammunition in the midst of constant fighting, lances sometimes almost grazing her. . . . On arrival at Fatiko she was in a storm of bullets. . . . She has always been my prime minister, to give good counsel in moments of difficulty and danger."

In all other respects the authors have acquitted themselves of their task in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. In the present transitional state of affairs in Egypt, the Eastern Sudan, and Uganda, real importance may be claimed for the copious extracts from Baker's private correspondence, in which his independent position enabled him to give his views on current topics in outspoken language, free from all diplomatic reservations. Nobody saw more clearly than he did the necessity for the masters of Egypt not only of keeping a firm hold of the lacustrine reservoirs of the Nile about the equator, but also of eventually re-occupying the intervening region of Eastern Sudan now held by the Mahdists. In a letter addressed so recently as May 1, 1893, to Mr. Moberly Bell, he points out that

"if we are in alliance with Uganda, we must extend our influence and 'treaties' to Unyoro; and we must re-occupy the Albert Nyanza, and all the country which I annexed to Egypt, even to Lado, now said to be in possession of the Belgian expedition (by what right I cannot conceive!) The whole of the Central African

Question should depend upon our policy in Egypt. If we settle down at the head waters of the Nile, we command Egypt; and a barrage at a narrow pass, where the Nile cuts through a rocky defile only eighty yards in width, below the exit from the Albert Nyanza, would raise the level of the great reservoir of the Nile by fifty feet, and entirely control the water supply of Egypt."

At the time Sir Samuel was unaware that the Belgian expedition was inspired by French chauvinism; nor did he live to see it followed by another expedition, equipped by the spoilers of Turkey in Tunis for the ostensible purpose of safeguarding Turkish interests in Central Africa, but in reality for the purpose of harrassing the English and preventing an imperial British policy from being carried out in that region. As the editors of this correspondence aptly remark:

"It would be folly to deny the fact that the Sudan cannot long remain a No-Man's Land. Sooner or later, in defiance of treaties or by reason of such documents, the Sudan, if left unoccupied by Egypt, will be annexed by one or other of the European Powers. What, then, would be the position of Egypt?"

Its position would be such as to satisfy the cravings of French ambition for universal dominion, and the yearnings of Little Englanders for the "dismemberment of the British empire," the eclipse of British power and influence throughout the world, and the reorganisation of Great Britain as a French *arrondissement*, or perhaps a *Regierungsbezirk* attached to some province of the German empire. The best cure for such yearnings is a serious study of Sir Samuel Baker's political correspondence, extending over a period of about thirty years, which has been most opportunely edited with a running commentary by the authors of this excellent Memoir. The work is furnished with a copious index, several useful maps, and two fine portraits of Sir Samuel.

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"NEW IRISH LIBRARY."—*The Irish Song-Book.* Edited by A. P. Graves. *The Story of Early Gaelic Literature.* By Douglas Hyde. (Fisher Unwin.)

"THIS book," says the editor of *A Book of Irish Verse: Selected from Modern Writers*, "is founded upon its editor's likes and dislikes, and everything it contains has given him pleasure." This is, at all events, frank, and it suggests a reflection on taste. The Mexicans as a nation have a liking for pulque; and an European who describes this beverage as "milky, sour, and evil-smelling, and strikingly recalling the flavour of rotten eggs," adds, "yet even Europeans soon find it agreeable and refreshing." Mr. Yeats has cultivated a taste for such versified pulque as the "Dirge of O'Sullivan Bear," and it may seem not impossible to some that what has come to please a palate

so dainty as is his may in time be found by others to be agreeable and refreshing. Two stanzas shall be cited from this dirge, which takes the form of a series of execrations. The first is curious from a pronominal point, the line "You had all could delight thee" being especially wonderful, while the second is remarkable on the ethical side:

"Scully, thou false one,
You basely betrayed him,
In his strong hour of need,
When thy right hand should aid him;
He fed thee, he clad thee—
You had all could delight thee:
You left him, you sold him—
May heaven requite thee!

Long may the curse
Of his people pursue them;
Scully that sold him,
The soldier that slew him!
One glimpse of heaven's light
May he see never;
May the hearth-stone of Hell
Be their best bed for ever!"

That a writer of poetry so subtle in feeling and so distinguished in expression as is that of Mr. Yeats should take "pleasure" in this nonsense culminating in a shriek will astonish many. This being said, let it be added at once that much in the book will give pleasure to all lovers of poetry, more especially lovers of poetry strongly marked by a national—and by national is here meant "racial"—character. The book is redolent of Ireland's soil, which is in this respect singular among British lands, that in it the arbutus takes root as kindly as in its native South—a fact which all rational persons would do well to follow out to its logical sequence.

How much variety amid much resemblance there is in the poems here gathered together by Mr. Yeats may perhaps best be shown by passing in review some of the most striking among them. Placed first in the book is Goldsmith's yearning, homesick, and very Irish outburst—"In all my wanderings round this world of care." Attention is next claimed by Reynold's tender lament for "Kathleen O'More." Of the two poems chosen from Thomas Moore one shows the editor at his best, and no one will disapprove of the place given by him to the strong and gentle elegy which makes the all of fame that belongs to Charles Wolfe. One swallow does not make a summer; but he is not to be reckoned with who, seeing only one swallow in air, denies that it shows fine power of flight. Lover's "Whistlin' Thief" is not omitted from this truly representative collection; Mangan's "Woman of Three Cows" is here, and also his "Siberia." Of these two poems the first is perhaps the most naïve of Irish utterances in poetry, and the second is assuredly the most terrible. Between them will be found an interesting translation entitled "Prince Alfred's Itinerary through Ireland." Passing on we come to some poems by Edward Walsh, who is as little to be forgiven for writing "has drank" in a serious poem—this being only one of his many tumblers sheer down Parnassus—as Mr. Yeats is to be forgiven for making his book of Irish verse include so much by Edward Walsh. It is delightful, having turned the page, to come upon

Lady Dufferin's "Lament for the Irish Emigrant"; and no one will grieve at the many pages given up to Ferguson's "Welshmen of Tirawley," though some dogs may bark when Mr. Yeats, in his character of Sir Oracle, thus speaks: "His [Ferguson's] 'Vengeance of the Welshmen of Tirawley' is the best Irish ballad." It isn't. "The Little Black Rose" some will think best among four good things that are given by Aubrey de Vere; and no one presumably will cavil at the selection made from the poems of Thomas Davis, who is here seen, by turns, as he was, in anger, in tender, and in witty vein. Mr. Yeats apologises for his spirited act in making this collection contain poems by Emily Brontë. His apology is characteristic, and shall be quoted:

"Thomas Davis had an Irish father and a Welsh mother, and Emily Brontë an Irish father and a Cornish mother, and there seems no reason for including the first and excluding the second. I find, perhaps fancifully, an Irish vehemence in 'Remembrance.' Several of the Irish poets have been of mixed Irish-Celtic and British-Celtic blood. William Blake has been recently claimed as of Irish descent, upon the evidence of Dr. Carter Blake; and if, in the course of years, that claim becomes generally accepted, he should be included also in Irish anthologies." Some of us will not be displeased if Mr. Yeats will take the initiative, and include William Blake in this anthology in its next edition.

The brave Irish question, "Who fears to speak of Ninety-Eight?" as put by T. K. Ingram, follows the poems of E. Brontë, and in turn is followed by a series of poems by William Allingham, among them the exquisite fairy-song, "Up the Airy Mountain," and the little thing, perfect in seven lines, called "Four Ducks on a Pond." The strength of John Todhunter is seen in "The Banshee" and "Aghadoe," and Mr. A. P. Graves's merry-voiced "Father O'Flynn" is not wanting. Mr. T. W. Rolleston will, one likes to think, yet do better work than "The Lament of Queen Maev" and "The Spell-Struck"; meanwhile he has done good work in these. It is not with the same pleasure that one reads the poems which follow next. They are metrically of high interest, and are so good in other respects that one asks somewhat testily, "Why was not their beauty perfected?" One of them, "I shall not die for thee," misses by but a little being a very notable production. Mrs. Tynan Hinkson is as a poet almost a bird; and her theme is never chosen so fitly as when it is other birds. Among the poems by her here given is her "St. Francis to the Birds," which is of the things exquisite that have been done by women. According to Mr. Yeats, "it is too soon to measure the height and depth of Mr. Johnson's impassioned eloquence"; and it will be well for these words to be borne in mind by readers of the four poems signed Lionel Johnson in this anthology, which closes characteristically with a poem of great promise by Dora Sigerson. In an appendix are given some ballads (anonymous), chosen with judgment. Marked less by judgment than by some other qualities is the editor's Introduction, which is very

good reading. His notes, it should be added, are helpful, though he is not always in the right. "Shan van vocht" does not mean "little old woman": it means "poor old woman."

Mr. Hinkson, sometime scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, edits the dainty book called *Dublin Verses*: by Members of Trinity College. A fine "Ode to the Daffodil," by Aubrey de Vere, is placed first in this book. Next one notices Prof. Edward Dowden's masterpiece, called "The Corn-crake (Heard at Night)." When the notable bird-poems in the English language are collected, a prominent place should be given to this ode. It is impossible to do justice to it in the space here at command; but as a sample of its direct truthfulness, combined with singular aptness of phrasing, may be cited this outburst, evoked by the corn-crake's cry:

"Harsh iteration! note untuneable!
Which sheers the breathing quiet with a blade
Of ragged edge. . . ."

"Nicey, Iey, and Splicey" is the rather foolish name of a rather foolish composition signed Edwin Hamilton, upon which follows the tender song, "The Snowy-Breasted Pearl," by Sir Stephen de Vere. Mr. Standish O'Grady contributes his grave and good "I give my heart to thee"; and after this poem is placed one of striking beauty, "The Memorial Garden," by Mr. Arthur Cecil Hillier. "Vae Victis," by Mr. W. Macneile Dixon, has the "mists of morning" about it, but one reads it twice and determines to read it again when time and the hour accord. With nothing at all of mist about it, being very clear and to the point, is Prof. J. K. Ingram's sonnet on the death of Sir George Colley at Majuba Hill. This is a hit out from the shoulder, and is very good as such, though perhaps not quite so good as poetry. When it is added that "A Greek Epitaph" is Englished in masterly wise by Mr. T. W. Rolleston, and that four lines in "The Cuckoo," by Mr. A. Smythe Palmer are good, almost all is said of this book that can be said in detail within the limits of a brief review. Bating some poems, not above touched on, by Edward Dowden, A. P. Graves, Douglas Hyde, T. W. Rolleston, John Todhunter, and Aubrey de Vere—most of which are well known, and all of which are worthy of the writers of them—the contents cannot be said to be of strikingly good quality; and one predicts mournfully that they will leave with readers of them the impression that the Muse upon occasions visits Trinity College in the form of the bird which Dowden heard sing at night, and which naturalists describe to us as gifted with very great running powers, but as rather heavy on the wing. It is, however, perhaps ungracious to speak of bad and indifferent where there is so much that is good.

Of the two new books of the "New Irish Library," the first, *The Irish Song-Book*, with Original Irish Airs, is a piece of work "masterly done," which Irish and English will alike welcome; while *The Story of Early Gaelic Literature* as told by Douglas Hyde should be potent—if anything could now

be this—to re-animate the Clann-na-n'Gael and make it gladden the world again with its "songs, ballads, poems, folk-lore, romances and literature." Why, those among us who are students of Gaelic will ask, is this book not furnished with a full, alphabetical index? It would then not be a book for one reading only, but a most valuable work of reference.

ELSA D'ESTERRE-KEELING.

GUNKEL ON PRIMITIVE MYTHS AND THEIR APOCALYPTIC APPLICATION.

Schöpfung und Chaos in Urzeit und Endzeit.

Eine religionsgeschichtliche Untersuchung über Gen. i. und Ap. Joh. xii. von Hermann Gunkel. Mit Beiträgen von Heinrich Zimmern. (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht.)

THERE are many points in which I could wish this book other than it is. It is aggressive; it is not fully just to predecessors; and the author rides his hobby-horse too hard. But it is a brilliant and, on the whole, solid piece of work, and the author's want of geniality has some compensating advantages. For it must be owned that both theologians and Semitists in Germany have been somewhat slow in recognising the value to themselves of Assyriology, and that Old Testament critics have contented themselves with too external and fragmentary an acquaintance with the new learning; also that even so-called historical theologians have treated the religious ideas of the Israelites too much apart from those of other nations. Prof. Gunkel wishes to see all this altered; and if sometimes he hits too hard, remembering his own large indebtedness to the scholars whom he attacks, he, at any rate, ensures attention for his message. He must not, however, be supposed to sympathise with Prof. Sayce. His book is entirely free from "apologetic" colouring; though even he thinks it necessary to declare that he does not deny a "special" divine revelation in the Old Testament, and he recognises, though not emphatically enough, the services of the older literary criticism. Indeed, he could not well do otherwise than recognise them. For he first became widely known in 1893 by an essay on the first chapter of Nahum, which shows much ability for detecting late passages in comparatively early documents.

The first half of the work relates to the mythic or semi-mythic narrative of a primeval creation in Gen. i.; the second to the fundamentally mythic story of the future new creation which the author finds in Rev. xii. In the first portion, of course, the author has predecessors, who have indeed been less thoroughgoing than himself, but who have detected a good deal of the Hebrew mythology underlying narratives and allusions, and have had their own historical theories. Almost since the present writer began to be a critic he has made the mythical element in the Old Testament a special subject of investigation in a succession of works. When not only Riehm, but even Hommel, Zimmern, and G. A. Barton are recognised, he is justified in complaining

that the quantity and character of his own work is utterly ignored (a note on p. 58 is quite wrong). Whether all the points in which Prof. Gunkel differs from the theories offered previously by his reviewer are sound, may be questioned. That there are in the later Old Testament books abundant traces of a Hebrew myth of a supernatural dragon, the enemy of light and of the God of light, and of a primeval ocean, dangerous to organised life, and subdued by Yahwē, is admitted. But can any passage of undoubted early date be cited? The only one in Prof. Gunkel's long list is Amos ix. 3, where a supernatural sea-serpent, who has to do Yahwē's bidding, is mentioned. There is, indeed, no reason, since the Tell el-Amarna discoveries, to doubt that religious myths of Babylonian origin found their way into Canaan long before the entrance of the Israelites (*Nineteenth Century*, December 1891, p. 964), and were adopted by the Israelitish conquerors; but it may be reasonably held (1) that the creation-myth in that early age was less developed than that which lies at the root of Gen. i.; (2) that some of its elements had lost much of their life by the time of Amos; (3) that renewed intercourse with Assyria and Babylonia resulted in the revival of the old myth, perhaps with new elements; and (4) that religious teachers in Judah adopted and adapted this and other myths. The cosmogony in Gen. i. is, of course, in its present form, late, but it is based on older mythic narratives; as long ago as 1877 I ventured to point out what very archaic elements it contained. Prof. Gunkel, however, after collecting the numerous allusions (not all equally certain) to the chaos-dragon and the primeval ocean, concludes that they pre-suppose a long, continuous, and pretty complete mythic tradition, derived from Canaanitish-Babylonian sources. This seems to me to be put forward as proved much too confidently.

Incidentally the author proposes many linguistic and exegetical theories, which deserve attention apart from the main thesis. He thinks, for instance, that the writer of the great poem in Isaiah xiv. compares the king of Babylon to a mighty giant of mythology named Hēlal ben Shahar, who strove to reach the heaven of 'Elyon, but was hurled down to the under-world—a historicised version of a nature-myth of the morning star. That no such morning star myth can be pointed to in Babylonia is admitted; but if not of Babylonian, the Hēlal myth may, it is suggested, be of Phœnician origin. But why this new view? If Jesus Christ can be both the "root and offspring of David," and the "bright and morning star" (Rev. xxii. 16), why cannot the king of Babylon be similarly described? Would it not be more profitable to infer from Isaiah xiv. 12-14, compared with Ezek. xxviii. 13-17, that there were myths of the expulsion of semi-divine heroes from the paradise of the gods? The story of Adapa (pp. 420-422) suggests that such myths may have existed in Babylonia.

The second part of the work is at once more novel and, in my opinion, sounder. Prof. Percy Gardner has already expressed the opinion (*Contemporary Review*, March, 1895) with a suavity which Prof. Gunkel

might well copy, that historical theologians do not sufficiently consider the varied mythological influences to which early Christianity was exposed. The suggestion is one which applies in no slight degree to students of the Apocalypse and of the Apocalyptic allusions in 2 Thess. ii. 3-12. Prof. Gunkel treats these writings in connexion with the vision in Dan. vii., and takes occasion to attack the commentators on Daniel *en passant* (unaware of the mythologising suggestions of two English scholars, sympathetic on this one point alone, Robertson Smith and J. M. Fuller). The general result is that, to explain Apocalyptic writings, except to a limited extent, from contemporary history, is a mistake. They present the "codifications" and applications of an *uralt* tradition—the tradition which Prof. Gunkel thinks he has completely proved for the older period, and which, at any rate—as all students, in proportion to their acquaintance with the documents, must admit—is a certainty for the later ages. Very much in this part of the book is new, and a real contribution to knowledge. The author has not, it is true, been led to make a special study of Zoroastrianism. But his position is not far off from my own, and we both stand or fall by the same verdict. That Babylonian and Persian influences worked together he fully admits, though as yet he has only studied the Babylonian. He will, no doubt, come in time to see that the devil of the Apocalypse is not merely of Babylonian but also of Persian origin.

Here, too, I am painfully struck by the needlessly aggressive tone of the work. He is far too eager to dub his older colleagues "Literarkritiker," though he could, I am sure, be brought to admit that he has been led by controversy into great exaggeration. The remark (p. 209) that "the results of literary (?) criticism are in general only secure when placed in the framework of the history of religion," is a truism, and, if said at all, should be coupled with an expression of thanks to the man who, more than any one else, has made it a truism—Abraham Kuenen. For Prof. Gunkel will hardly venture to deny that Kuenen was acquainted with and practised the "religionsgeschichtliche Methode." It is pleasant, however, that Prof. Gunkel admits a few points of affinity between himself and Prof. Spitta, who recognises, though in a meagre way, traditional material at the root of the Apocalypse (*Offenbarung*, p. 434). It is true that, according to the latter, the tradition was handed on, not so much orally, as by writings, one writer borrowing from another (p. 301).

I wish that in the interests of progress Prof. Gunkel had minimised, instead of exaggerating, the differences between himself and other critics. It would have been both a kinder and a truer course. After all, it is partly accident that places Prof. Gunkel in the van of critics of the semi-mythological parts of the Bible. For the "other critics" the truest course is, no doubt, to accept with cordiality the new light now thrown upon the Apocalypse. Contemporary history must be applied to much less seldom for a key to difficulties, nor must one rest content with illustrations from other apoca-

lyptic works. Often a late apocalypse contains statements which are more archaic than those in an earlier writing. I am sure that Prof. Spitta will to a great extent recognise this. He will be gratified at Prof. Gunkel's vigorous argument against the theory that Rev. xii. is "of Christian origin"; and, though another section bears the emphatic heading, "Ap. Joh. xii. not of Jewish origin," this is not intended as a denial that Rev. xii. comes from a Jewish writer or arranger. The material may be for the most part ultimately of Babylonian mythic origin, but some of the details and the interpretation put upon the old myth are Jewish.

In this part, too, there are many incidental contributions to criticism and exegesis. But again, the author is not fully aware of the work of his predecessors. Prof. Toy's remark on Enoch liv. 8 well deserved attention (*Judaism and Christianity*, 1890, p. 162). Nor can I be debarred from alluding to the fact that a complete Assyriological and exegetical explanation of the Jonah story was offered by me in 1877 (cf. *Founders*, pp. 314-319), though on Esther I admit my indebtedness to Jensen and Zimmern, and now to Gunkel (pp. 309-314).

It would be a pleasure to me to mention other points in which the author of *Schöpfung und Chaos* has shown a striking capacity for criticism, and a willingness to incur the risk of making mistakes. Heartly thanks, also, to Prof. Zimmern for the valuable translations in the appendix; they inspire us with fresh confidence in Assyriology.

T. K. CHEYNE.

A History of England. By Charles Oman. (Edward Arnold.)

No one who possesses any knowledge of pass examinations will be disposed to quarrel with Mr. Oman's statement in his preface that, in spite of the many Histories of England already in existence, there was still room for "a single volume history of moderate compass, which neither cramps the earlier annals of our island into a few pages, nor expands the last two centuries into unmanageable bulk."

Although fully acquiescing in this view, and knowing Mr. Oman's competence for the task, we must confess to having opened this book with some misgivings. The efforts in this particular line of history-writing with which we are acquainted have been quite enough to demonstrate that very slight errors in judgment may make such a History almost useless for the particular purpose in view. If the author goes too far in one direction, he becomes a mere compiler of facts and dates; and if he oversteps the line ever so little in the other, then his book is apt to lack precision on those points which are so essential for pass examinations as at present constituted. The latter class of "short history" is preferable to the former, because it is better to excite the interest of the learner than to cram him with facts for a particular and temporary purpose; but the pursuit of the "picturesque" is apt to lead to the abandonment of accuracy. Mr. Oman has avoided both these pitfalls, and on putting down this

volume we find our forebodings agreeably dispelled.

This book will probably be largely used where its author tells us he intends it to be. It does not compete with Bright's "History of England" as a compilation of names, facts, and dates, most invaluable for its own purpose; nor with Green's "Short History," up to the present time unapproached as a brilliant and stimulating study of our national development. But, not omitting to take into account Mr. S. R. Gardiner's excellent little book, we think the work before us distinctly fills a void, in supplying an accurate sketch of our history recorded in an interesting way.

It is not quite easy to decide the question how far Mr. Oman was wise in carrying this History up to 1886; no examiner would be likely to set questions on political matters which may still be considered well within controversial range. In a work of this class the author is obliged to indulge in sweeping statements, he has not the space to weigh out pros and cons before the student; and exception might be taken to the estimate made by Mr. Oman of the aims and policy of some modern statesmen, though we are far from implying that misrepresentation in any form can be charged against him. Perhaps it may be better that the history of recent times should not be a blank to the pupil; but, although Mr. Oman tells us he will not "launch into the party politics of the day," it is not difficult, from one or two slight touches, to perceive his politics, though he walks delicately on that dangerous ground.

The style in which the book is written improves as it proceeds. We much prefer the way in which Mr. Oman writes of the Tudors, the Stuarts, and the Georges to that in which he narrates the exploits of Dunstan and William the Conqueror. We feared at first that we were doomed to the "picturesque," but the author soon showed that he can be simple in style as well as forcible and interesting. His account of the feudal system under the Normans seems to us remarkably clear, and a model of condensation, conveying an accurate impression where it is impossible, through want of space, to give a full and satisfactory account. On the whole, too, his sketch of the constitution of society in Saxon times is, for its purpose, well done. We note with relief the absence of "Eadward" and "Ælfred," but why "Æthelbert" and "Eadwine"?

It must be a matter of the greatest difficulty to preserve an even balance in such a book as this between the events that should be fully dealt with, and those which deserve but scant notice: indeed, in the attempt to avoid vagueness, and to include everything worthy of attention, it is almost impossible to help falling into disfavour with some critic, who will think a particular individual or question has escaped due meed of notice. Though fully cognisant of this impediment in the author's path, we think he should have told us more about the domestic policy and organisation of Henry II. The account given of him here will hardly leave a pupil with so powerful an impression of the greatness of that

monarch as he ought to receive. On the other hand, the sketch of Edward I. is admirable; so is that of Richard II. Mr. Oman has a very poor opinion of Henry VIII.; but his account of the breach with Rome is told at some length, and appears to us as clear and accurate as it is possible to make the sketch of a very complicated series of causes converging towards one end in a book intended as a compendium for elementary students. But is it quite accurate to say that Cranmer hesitated to go farther than he did from his "love of conservatism" (p. 309)? Cranmer would probably have gone much farther had he not been afraid of the conservatism of his compatriots. To notice another very small point in connexion with this period, it might be more accurate to speak of Alexander VI. (p. 289) as the "infamous" rather than the "celebrated" Rodrigo Borgia. The few remarks, too, which Mr. Oman devotes to Henri IV. (p. 340) will hardly leave in the mind of the elementary student a sympathetic impression of the greatest sovereign that ever ruled over France: we confess that we should gather from them that the author held him to be a mere time-serving cynic. There is only one other point in which we should feel at all disposed to quarrel with Mr. Oman, and that also is a very trifling one; but we much doubt if it is not misleading to say, as he does (on p. 441), that the charge against the Seven Bishops was "pressed in a half-hearted way." It is quite true that the Attorney and Solicitor-General of the day were overmatched by the forensic ability employed for the defendants; but only one judge out of four had the courage to state his true opinion of the nature of the prosecution, though public feeling sufficiently overawed the bench to prevent the display of partiality usual at the time. Every effort was made to secure a conviction by the Government: Blathwayt, a clerk of the Privy Council, proved the signatures, and Sunderland himself came down to prove the publication.

The blemishes we have noted are, after all, very slight ones, and do not detract from a work which is one of great merit. We would particularly notice the clear and interesting narrative of the events between 1815 and 1837. It would be hard to find any book containing a record of the time more full and accurate for the strict limits within which it is confined. Attention should also be called to the account of the Spanish Armada and of Villeneuve's tactics in 1805 as a model of brief and graphic narration, being at the same time correct, according to the most recent researches.

The maps and plans embodied in the text will be most useful to the student. Mr. Oman is right in leaving larger coloured maps to be supplied by the Atlas; in a work of this size they would add to the expense of publication without being large enough to be clear. An excellent Index is to be found at the end of the book.

Mr. Oman has carried out with success the task he set himself. Anyone acquainted with the difficulties of satisfying the requirements of education and examination alike will know that it is no easy one; but

we have no hesitation in saying that he has reconciled these demands so far as our present system will allow.

W. B. DUFFIELD.

The Demon of Lermontoff. Translated from the Russian by Francis Storr. (Rivington & Percival.)

"THE Demon" of Lermontoff is, in the original language, a charming poem, full of grace and melody. Its many beauties, including the rich Oriental colouring which pervades it, will keep it popular, even though it belongs to the Byronic school, which is no longer in vogue among us. Besides Byron, there is also something in it which reminds us of Moore, whose works became known in Russia partly through the translation of "Paradise and the Peri" by Zhukovski.

Let us see how the poem of Lermontoff fares in the hands of Mr. Storr. In the first place, during the greater part of his version he deserts the original metre, which is something like that of "Christabel," and substitutes for it the heroic, as employed by Pope. It is always to be regretted when the metre of an author is changed. Much of the character of his poem goes with it: it clings to it as ambition (to quote the simile of Bacon) does to the brave man; to deprive him of it is to take off his spurs. And thus, in the third section of the poem, where we have the famous description of Georgia, something seems to be lost. In the translation of "The Demon," which Sir A. Condie Stephen published in 1875, the metre was well preserved. The only fault of that version is that its extreme literalness gives it a stiff and awkward air.

With the exception, then, of this change of metre, we are willing to admit that Mr. Storr has produced a pleasing version. His language is graceful and poetical; on the other hand, he considerably expands his original, and sometimes while doing so allows himself to introduce ideas out of harmony with Georgian and Russian traditions. In l. 646 we have "an agate ring" introduced, about which there is nothing in Lermontoff, nor about (l. 647) "champak" odours either. The latter expression is, of course, taken from Shelley's exquisite lyric; but we had always thought it was a word which no one had satisfactorily made out, although various guesses have been tried. The following lines are certainly very musical; we only wish they were more faithful:

"In thy ears
Shall sound the music of the spheres.
I'll build thee many a lofty chamber
Of turkis, amethyst, and amber;
Rifle the unplumbed ocean's floor,
Beyond the empyrean soar,
Scour earth, air, sea, and heaven above;
All, all, for thee, if thou wilt love!"

With the phraseology a little more archaic, this might pass for an English seventeenth century lyric. Again, ll. 748-49 are not in the original, and do not convey an idea familiar to the Russian mind. Mr. Storr speaks of the murdered knight; but Slavonic tradition does not know of any knights, although some writers have tried to make the *drushina* of Vladimir into a

body of such heroes. The original has only "stories terrible to children." Moreover, Russians would never call the spider "a grey friar," because they are unfamiliar with such persons. The one order of monks among them is clothed in black. The original word is *otshelnik*, "hermit." Lastly, we do not see why Mr. Storr has used such an awkward word as *Grusien* (l. 38) when *Grusia*, the Russian for Georgia, would have suited the metre just as well, and have been more accurate.

W. R. MORFILL.

The Evolution of Whist. By Dr. Pole, F.R.S. (Longmans.)

WITHOUT wishing to be severe, it is impossible to speak otherwise of this work than to describe it as an attempt to employ scientific jargon on a subject where it is quite out of place. In the course of nearly two centuries, during which Whist has been played, the practice of the game has naturally improved, though it is doubtful whether the most scientific players of the present day are superior to Hoyle or Matthews, or the Frenchman Deschappelles, all of whom flourished before what Dr. Pole calls "Philosophical Whist" was introduced. The real difference in the practice of the present day and of former times is caused solely by the change from Long to Short Whist, the result of a happy accident without which all the modern developments of which Dr. Pole makes so much would have been non-existent. Given the introduction of Short Whist, and every change followed naturally, while improved practice became easy under the teaching of the immortal James Clay, the numerous writings of Cavendish, and the practical criticisms of such writers as Dr. Hewby and General Drayson. These authors have made modern Whist; and what Dr. Pole calls American developments are all founded on the teaching of General Drayson, who was the first to lay down that in all long suits of five or more cards the proper card to lead was the fourth best of the suit, and this, according to our author, is an important link in the chain of Whist evolution.

Dr. Pole informs us that he is entitled to a leading place, as a founder of such evolution, only secondary to Cavendish, as the author of two works, *The Theory of Whist* and the *Philosophy of Whist*, which have apparently enjoyed a large sale both in America and England. For practical teaching both these works seem to me worthless, and also liable to lead the young player hopelessly astray. They are examples of the dangers of theory run wild; and any practitioner who blindly followed them would soon discover, at least in England, that scientific Whist was a very expensive amusement. The devoted follower of Dr. Pole who insisted on leading from his five-card suit headed by a seven would find that he had established the suit for the satisfaction of throwing it away to his opponents' winning cards, while the more rational followers of Dr. Hewby (Pembroke) and Gen. Drayson might sometimes save their partner from disappointment at the cost of a theoretical triumph.

The only interesting portion of Dr. Pole's present work is his account of American Whist, which he considers a development of his own "Philosophical Whist." Until quite recently card-players in America were devoted to Poker, which is one of the most gambling games ever invented. Strange to say, since the Americans have taken to Whist they cultivate it as a purely scientific game, and do not even play for stakes. They do not count Honours, and the game, which is seven up, is scored by tricks alone. Of course, this is a totally different game to English Short Whist, and one which is not likely to be taken up in English clubs. It gives too great an advantage to skill to induce ordinary persons to play it for a stake; and on such conditions it is possible that Dr. Pole's scientific Whist might be played to all eternity, with as many developments as it may please the ingenious votary to discover.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

NEW NOVELS.

Cancelled Bonds. By Henry Cresswell. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Mermaid. A Love Tale. By L. Dougall. (Bentley.)

Tryphena in Love. By Walter Raymond. (Dent.)

False Pretences. By Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip). (Digby, Long & Co.)

On the Cards; or, The Return of the Princess. By M. Allen. (Jarrold.)

The Secret of Wardale Court, and Other Stories. By Andrée Hope. (Wilson & Milne.)

Two in the Bush, and Others Elsewhere. By F. Frankfort Moore. (Innes.)

THERE are in *Cancelled Bonds* a few pages of effective melodrama, and a good many pages of narrative which is dramatic without the prefix that always carries with it some suggestion of disparagement. Indeed, what there is of melodrama inheres rather in the structure than in the treatment of the story; and, as is usual in Mr. Cresswell's books, it is characterised by considerable freshness of invention. Mr. Peyton, country gentleman, who naturally desires an heir, is childless for some years following his marriage, but on his return after six months' absence from England, he finds that during his stay abroad twin children, a boy and a girl, have been born to him. The appearance of the children and his wife's manner, both to them and to himself, gradually lead him to doubt his paternity; but he suspects his wife's fidelity and has no inkling of the real truth—that she has foisted upon him the posthumous offspring of the notorious Chevalier who has been executed for the murder of Peyton's neighbour, Mr. Forres, whose son has become the intimate friend of the boy twin. Here is a good opening for complications, and Mr. Cresswell takes discreet advantage of it. The interest centres in the girl Rosamond, who has inherited her father's tendency to fits of murderous passion. Having stabbed her lover in a moment of unreasoning jealousy, she flies for protection to the woman who has once befriended her, but whom she does not

know to be her grandmother; and the most striking situation in the book is Rosamond's taking from the hand of Mrs. Chevalier what she believes to be a poisonous draught which will place her in a few hours beyond reach of pursuit. As one reads on, one sees that this crisis has been somewhat clumsily managed, for when the old lady so solemnly administers the harmless opiate she knows that Rosamond is safe; but the incident in itself is powerfully treated. Mr. Cresswell has been producing fiction for a long time. It must be fifteen years, or thereabouts, since the present writer read and reviewed—though not in these columns—his striking story *Incognita*; but to this day he remembers it well, and he has often wondered why its author's work is not better known. He is certainly among the strongest living novelists of the second rank, and his books only lack that final finish which confers distinction.

Miss Dougall's stories always leave an impression of originality, without that impression of strain which is its frequent concomitant. This impression is no doubt partially due to the fact that their mere substance consists of narrative material which has (at any rate for English readers) the freshness of unfamiliarity; but to familiar as well as to unfamiliar things Miss Dougall is able to give that attraction only conferred by marked individuality of vision and rendering. Indeed, in the pages of *The Mermaid* I think she is most successful when she stands on the common ground of character and emotion, and that her success is much less assured when she strays into a region of somewhat fantastic invention. The early chapters, in which Josephine Le Maître, while masquerading in the disguise of a mermaid, wins the love of Caius Simpson, have much of the charm which belongs to the combination of grace, beauty, and strangeness; but they puzzle rather than convince, and the reappearance of the masquerading element in a later portion of the book is more bewildering than interesting. As a mere narrative, *The Mermaid* is certainly less successful than either *Beggars All* or *What Necessity Knows*; but in the impressive rendering of single scenes and situations it yields to neither of them. The fateful journey of Caius to the plague-stricken Cloud Island, at the summons of the mysterious Mme. Le Maître, is a wonderfully vivid piece of descriptive work, and the story of the growing intimacy of relationship between the young doctor and the woman whose call he has obeyed is instinct with delicate truth and tenderness. Of *The Mermaid* it must be said that the parts are greater than the whole. The entire volume does not represent its author at her best, yet there are passages in it which touch her high-water mark.

Tryphena in Love, like all its predecessors, has both a poetical and a pictorial charm. It is at once a lovely idyll and a delightful series of perfect cabinet pictures, idyll and pictures alike being suffused with a tender sentiment that never becomes sentimental by losing touch of pleasant reality. Stories of country life have of late been for the most part such dismal and depressing affairs

that it is an unspeakable relief to come across a little rural study in which the sun is really shining, and through which the breezes blow fresh and sweet. True, every now and then a cloud drifts across the blue; but it only serves to give a pleasant April feeling, and does nothing to mar the general effect of brightness. The crippled boy who lies on his back all day in the panelled chamber where they hid the king, dreaming of Portia at Belmont, and Rosalind in Arden, and Miranda on her island, is a very graceful and pathetic figure; but the great triumph of the book is not he, but the much less obviously poetical Tryphena, who, because she cannot speak, is supposed not to be able to feel. The dumb rustic reticence which is her burden is rendered with sympathetic truthfulness; and though her story might easily have had a sorrowful ending, there is no imaginative injustice in the final happy page. How delightful to have still once and again a story that is as pleasant as it is artistic!

Even a network of mysteries which is found to enclose a couple of oddly mixed bigamies, and the presence of a feminine schemer whose benevolent business it is to make everybody in the story suspicious of everybody else, do not serve to make *False Pretences* anything but very dull, heavy reading. Mrs. Pender Cudlip, to do her justice, has never made any pretence, either true or false, to produce work which can be seriously appraised as literature; and so, if her stories do not entertain, it is difficult to find a reason for their existence. The critic who tries to find any reason for the existence of her latest novel has a hard task.

A gipsy says to the heroine of *On the Cards*, "Royalty itself shall sue at your feet." It is well known that the predictions of gipsies—at any rate in fiction—are always verified; and so Helen Harwood is followed to the draper's shop at which she is employed by an Egyptian prince, who calls next day and proposes marriage. Of course, as it is "on the cards," Helen cannot do anything but accept him, so they are married, and Helen lives very unhappily ever afterwards, at least until Prince Hafiz is considerate enough to die. The book has apparently been written for ends of edification; and it certainly is as edifying as it could be made by good intentions, crudity of manner, and absurdity of matter.

The stories contained in the volume entitled *The Secret of Wardale Court* are remarkable—if remarkable at all—for the very uncomfortable nature of their narrative material. In one of them we are introduced to a gentle and venerable lady, who is apparently a dear old creature, but really a homicidal maniac, whose weakness it is to strangle small children and throw them into a well. As one of her victims is a helpless little blind girl, the story can hardly be commended to lovers of cheerfulness, though it is not quite so sickening as another tale in which a Russian aristocrat amuses himself by burning to death an affectionate pet dog whose mistress has angered him, and is, at the end of the story, subjected to the *lex talionis* at the hands of his insurgent

serfs. "Lady Loraine," in which a widow gives up her lover to her daughter—the lover making a very ineffective protest against the transfer—is terribly unconvincing; but "Beneath the Dark Shadow," which deals with our old friends the Nihilists, is not wanting in interest, though one reader has found it somewhat unintelligible. On the whole, one can hardly class Andrée Hope among the successful producers of short stories.

Nor is Mr. Frankfort Moore quite so successful in the *conte* as in the three-volume novel. Perhaps, to quote a classical criticism, he would have done better had he taken more pains; for the covers of *Two in the Bush*, and *Others Elsewhere*, contain little but the easily produced pot-boilers of a clever and vivacious writer whose work is always readable, even when it is as thin as it is in most of these tales. The best thing in the book is the description of Paganini's violin-playing in the story, "A Colourable Imitation"; but the manner of its introduction will strike most readers as being very far-fetched. The fact is, that "Two in the Bush" and its companions are fair magazine stories, but little, if anything, more.

JAMES ASHCROFT NOBLE.

TWO BIOGRAPHIES.

John MacGregor ("Rob Roy"). By Edwin Hodder. (Hodder.) Mr. Hodder tells us in his preface that wherever possible he has left John MacGregor to speak for himself. In his diary for 1873 occurs the following entry: "Dinner to Tyndall and Hurst, Athenæum; present also Spottiswoode, Busk, Rev. Pullen, Herbert Spencer, self, Huxley in the chair. This was a success, but one felt in *partibus infidelium*." But why in *partibus infidelium*? Surely the division of the sheep from the goats is to be made by no fallible judge, and, happily for us, the final word will not be spoken by a man. A certain degree of narrowness—we will not call it by the harsh name of sanctimoniousness—was the only defect in this manly character. We can scarcely wonder at it, when we remember that strength can no more be found without narrowness than substance without shadow. There is another even more unpleasant trait in some excellent philanthropists of which we can find no trace in "Rob Roy" MacGregor. We refer to their love of applause. Mr. Hodder quotes, apparently with commendation, a remark of Lord Shaftesbury—"Applause is the daily bread of the philanthropist." It is difficult to find anything to praise in this *obiter dictum* except its honesty. John MacGregor states the case for his favourite hobby in a note written after his first voyage in the Rob Roy canoe:

"It cannot be concealed that continuous physical enjoyment, such as this tour presented, is dangerous luxury, if it be not properly used. When I thought of the hospitals of London, of the herds of squalid poor in fetid alleys, of the pale-faced ragged boys, and the vice, sadness, pain, and poverty we are sent to do battle with, if we be true Christian soldiers, I could not help asking, 'Am I right in thus enjoying such comfort, such scenery, and such health?' Certainly not right, unless to get vigour of thought and hand, and renewed energy of mind, and larger thankfulness, and wider love, and so, with all the powers recruited, to enter the field more eager, and able to be useful."

We will only quote one other extract from "Rob Roy's" diary. In April, 1866, he was asked

to meet Mr. Gladstone at dinner, and made the following entry :

"Had most intensely interesting confab with Chancellor of Exchequer on following subjects among others — shoeblacks; crossing-sweepers; Refuge Field Lane; translation of Bible; Syria and Palestine Fund; return of the Jews: iron, brass, and stone age; copper ore, Canada; bridges in streets; arching over whole Thames; ventilation of London; *Ecco Homo*; Gladstone's letter to author and his reply in clerk's hand to keep unknown; speculation as to his being a young man who wrote it; language of sound at Society of Arts; Dr. Wolff's travels; Vamberg and his travels; poster with Reform resolutions at Norwich; use of the word 'unscrupulously'; marginal notes on Scripture. Took leave deeply impressed with the talent, courtesy, and boundless suppleness of Gladstone's intellect, and of his deep reverence for God and the Bible and firm hold of Christ."

A note like this makes us regret that John MacGregor had nothing of a Boswell about him. If there was nothing of Boswell in "Rob Roy," there was much of Dr. Johnson. Like that sturdy moralist, John MacGregor had learnt the difficult art of standing alone. Thousands of instances of his moral courage could be given. We must content ourselves with one :

"We were a number of officers assembled together. Mr. MacGregor joined us. Some of the men were indulging in very loose conversation. At once Mr. MacGregor said—'Gentlemen, we are met here to serve our Queen: let us not dishonour our King of Kings.' He then left the group. An officer asked afterwards, 'Who is he?' and the reply given by some one was: 'John MacGregor, one of the finest men that treads God's earth!' Captain W. then added: 'I can tell you that no one dared after that to indulge in loose language in his presence. The cry went forth, 'Here's John MacGregor,' and all unseemly language immediately ceased.'"

It says something for our human nature, weak at the best, that so stern a *censo morum* as John MacGregor should have enjoyed such widespread popularity. The founder of the Lawyers' Prayer Union and of the Volunteers' Prayer Union was not only a friend of Lord Shaftesbury and of the present Bishop of Exeter, but of Prof. Tyndall and Laurence Oliphant. Both intellectually as well as physically he was a splendid all-round man. It was impossible not to like him, whatever might be your personal views on religion. As Mr. Holyoake wrote to Mr. Hodder: "I thought Mr. MacGregor the pleasantest-minded Christian controversialist," and what is even more complimentary from one who is himself so skilful a controversialist: "he was at once inquirer and advocate—in my experience a rare combination." John MacGregor was not only a controversialist of singular pertinacity and skill; he was also an organiser of the first order. He was the founder and first chairman of the Shoeblack Brigade, one of the most useful and successful movements of this century. If to be in earnest is to be extreme, the first honorary secretary of the Protestant Alliance was an extremist; but even in his controversy with Roman Catholics his contentions lay with their system, not with individuals. His views on this question, expressed forty years ago, did not differ much from those which you can hear now from thoughtful members of the Republican party in the United States, who regard the Roman Catholic Church as the growing shadow in their land. The chasm that separates thousands on both sides of the Atlantic from Rome is not merely one of dogma. John MacGregor was fortunate in his parents, his wife and his friends; he has also been fortunate in his biographer. Mr. Hodder is to be congratulated on having done his work well and thoroughly. In this book

we have a picture of a many-sided man who loyally used all his powers—and they were neither few nor slight—for the advancement of his poorer and less fortunate fellow-men.

Prince Bismarck. By Charles Lowe. (W. H. Allen.) Prince Bismarck is one of those striking figures whose features are equally well defined whether cut in the granite or in the cherry-stone. In this little book they are cut in the cherry-stone, and well cut. Mr. Lowe is an enthusiast for German unity, and therefore an enthusiast for her maker. German Radicals before the Austro-Prussian War set greater store by liberty than by unity, as if liberty were possible in a divided Germany; but the overwhelming majority by which the Indemnity Bill was passed in 1866 by the Prussian Lower House was a proof that all things were forgiven to one who had made out of chaos a united Germany. In the English press you find the question whether German unity was won by means that Goethe would have sanctioned. This perfectly idle question is not often asked in German papers; for all Germans know that the unity and the freedom which could spring only from a united Germany had to be won and maintained on the battlefield by needle guns, and not in the closet by students. Besides, Germans know what most Englishmen have forgotten, if they ever knew, that when Germany was being throttled by France at Jena, Goethe was burying himself in Chinese literature. Even a Goethe cannot escape from the influence of his environment, and a small German court has never been the fostering home of German patriotism. If Bismarck had died immediately after Sadowa, his life's task would have been but half done; but the half of his task was such as few men in this world's history have ever done. With the solitary exception of Joseph II., the House of Hapsburg have been a stumbling-block to all who wished to leave Germany, politically, religiously, or socially, a little better than they found her. To cast forth Austria and to exclude her for ever from all part or lot in Germany, was the initial step to a better state of things. Prince Bismarck took that step; and for that grand measure of progress, if for no other, Germany will rank him with Luther as one of her greatest sons. The war with Denmark is often cast in Bismarck's teeth. It would be ludicrous even to attempt to discuss that intricate question in a brief notice. Suffice it to say that Bismarck has never apologised for his share in that campaign. "When I was made a Prince," said Bismarck, "the king insisted on putting Alsace-Lorraine into my coat of arms. But I would much rather have had Schleswig-Holstein, for that is the campaign, politically speaking, of which I am proudest." This concise biography can be recommended, especially to those who are unable to enjoy Bismarck's letters in their nervous German.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & Co. have nearly ready for publication a new book by Mr. Frederic Seeborn, of Hitchin, author of "The English Village Community." It will be entitled *The Tribal System in Wales*, being part of an inquiry into the structure and methods of tribal society.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. have in preparation for early issue a new series of short novels by well-known writers, to be issued each in a single volume, at a popular price.

THREE new volumes of "The Badminton Library," to be published in the course of this summer, will be: *Dancing*, by Mrs. Lilly Grove, one of the few ladies who were elected

the other day into the Royal Geographical Society; *Billiards*, by Major W. Broadfoot, the biographer of his kinsman, George Broadfoot, one of the heroes of the first Afghan War; and *Modern Sea Fishing*, by John Bickerdyke, with contributions on foreign fish by W. Senior, Sir H. Gore Booth, and A. C. Harmsworth. All will be abundantly illustrated, the last from drawings by C. Napier Hemy and R. T. Pritchett.

MR. JOHN MURRAY will shortly publish the *Life and Correspondence of Thomas Valpy French*, scholar and missionary, first bishop of Lahore, by the Rev. Herbert Birks. It will be in two volumes, with a portrait and other illustrations.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will publish next week Miss Alice Gardner's contribution to the "Heroes of the Nations" series, entitled *Julian, Philosopher and Emperor*; and the *Last Struggle of Paganism against Christianity*. The volume is profusely illustrated, depicting the surroundings in which Julian and his contemporaries lived, their appearance and dress, the most striking places where they dwelt, and the scenes in which they habitually moved.

The Ruskin Reader, which Mr. George Allen will have ready for publication at the beginning of May, has been chiefly compiled from *Modern Painters*, *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, and *The Stones of Venice*; and in the arrangement of the extracts some attempt has been made at giving the main lines of Mr. Ruskin's teaching and the chief characteristics of his style.

THE third edition of Mr. Sala's Autobiography, to be issued by Messrs. Cassell & Co. next week, will contain a new preface by the author, in which he relates some remarkable experiences respecting his recent illness in Rome.

MR. WALTER HEADLAM, of King's College, Cambridge, has in hand a prose version of the plays of Aeschylus, in six small volumes, for Bell's series of "Classical Translations."

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL announce for early publication *Angling Travels in Norway*, by Mr. Fraser Sandeman, with numerous illustrations from drawings and photographs by the author, and coloured plates of salmon flies.

MR. HEINEMANN will shortly publish a new work by Mr. Frank Vincent, furnishing a survey of the entire continent of Africa, which the author circumnavigated, in addition to making numerous journeys into the interior. The book will contain one hundred full-page illustrations.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will publish immediately two books of travel—*A Yachting Cruise to Norway*, by the Parson and the Lawyer, with frontispiece; and *Algerian Memories: a Bicycle Tour through Algeria*, by Fanny and William Workman, with twenty-three illustrations.

MR. STEWART CULIN, director of the museum of archaeology in the university of Pennsylvania, proposes to issue a work on *Korean Games*, with notes on the corresponding games of China and Japan, by Mr. Frank Hamilton Cushing, of the bureau of ethnology at Washington. It will be illustrated with twenty-two full-page coloured plates from Korean paintings.

MESSRS. DIGBY, LONG, & Co will publish shortly a new novel by Miss Arabella Kenealy, entitled *The Honourable Mrs. Spoor*, which deals with a new phase of woman's life. Miss Kenealy—who is, we believe, a duly qualified medical practitioner—intends to devote herself henceforth entirely to literature.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will publish immediately a novel by Mr. Daniel Woodroffe, entitled *Her Celestial Husband*. The story deals

with the marriage of an English lady with a Chinaman, and is, to a certain extent, founded on fact.

MESSRS. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS announce *Kathleen Clare: Her Book, 1637-1641*, edited by Dora Greenwell M'Chesney, with a frontispiece.

MR. T. WILKIE, of the parliamentary press galleries, has compiled an important work on *The Representation of Scotland*. Its main object is to exhibit all the elections that have taken place since 1832, in the alphabetical order of constituencies, giving all the relevant statistics. It will also contain a statement of Scotland's share of representation in the House of Commons at different periods, from the Union downwards; a summary of the political results of each general election; and a list of members who have sat for, or contested, more than one constituency. The book is to be issued to subscribers through Mr. Andrew Wilkie, of Paisley.

MR. ALFRED KINGSTON, author of *Hertfordshire during the Great Civil War* and *the Long Parliament*, is now engaged upon a larger work, which will tell the story of the Fenmen during the Civil War, of the rising of the Ironsides under Cromwell, in Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and the famous Eastern Counties Association. The author will be grateful for any communications (addressed to him at Royston, Herts) respecting personal or local incidents and associations which are not likely to have found a place in general histories of this period.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces *The Rise and Growth of the English Nation, with special reference to Epochs and Crises*, by Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey. The work will be completed in three volumes, the first to appear early in May and the rest at short intervals.

The new volume in Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton & Co.'s "National Churches" series will be *The History of the Church in America*, by Dr. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware. It will be published simultaneously in England and America in the course of the next fortnight.

MR. H. R. ALLENSON will publish immediately a new edition of *Sunday Mornings at Norwood*, by the Rev. S. A. Tipple, augmented by two new sermons.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. announce that they have been obliged to delay the publication of *The Zeit-Geist* by Miss Dougall, which will be the first volume in the "Zeit-Geist Library," until the second edition can be got ready, the first edition having been largely over-subscribed.

THE proprietors of the "Waterloo" series and other educational works, hitherto published by Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., have decided to open their own publishing office at 4, Adam-street, Strand, where they will carry on business under the name of Abbott, Jones & Co., Limited.

THE general meeting of the Camden Society will be held on Thursday next at 4.30 p.m.

At a meeting of the Archaeological Institute, to be held at 20, Hanover-square, on Wednesday, Mr. Chancellor Ferguson will read a paper on "A Collection of Chap-books in Tullie House, Carlisle."

At the meeting of the Elizabethan Literary Society, to be held at Toynbee Hall on Wednesday next, Mr. G. Turner will read a paper on "The Spirit of Elizabethan Legislation."

THE meeting of the Irish Literary Society, announced in the ACADEMY of last week for Wednesday, has been postponed until to-day (April 27), when Mr. Ashe King will read his paper on "Irish Humour through English

Glasses" in the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.

ON Monday and Tuesday of next week, Messrs. Sotheby will be selling a portion of the library of Sir George Webb Dasent, which, as might be expected, contains a good number of learned rarities. We notice Captain John Smith's "Virginia" and "True Travels," bound in one volume, with the arms of Charles I. on the sides, but unfortunately in bad condition; a quarto volume containing fifteen original issues of the poems of Hans Sachs, the Shoemaker of Nuremberg; the first Icelandic Bible, printed by Bishop Thorlaksson at his private press at Holar in 1584; Ben Jonson's copy of Terentianus Maurus, the Latin grammarian; and several historical MSS. On Wednesday will follow the sale of the library of the late Robert Pinkney, of Piccadilly, which is rich in Bewicks, Cruikshanks, first editions of the moderns, large paper copies, limited issues, and extra-illustrated books.

FROM the annual report of the Birmingham Free Public Library, we learn that the Shakspeare collection now consists of nearly ten thousand volumes. Classified according to languages, there are 5934 volumes in English (those printed in America not being distinguished), 2262 in German, 557 in French, 176 in Italian, 102 in Dutch, 66 in Russian, 56 in Swedish, 47 in Hungarian, 36 in Danish, 33 in Spanish, 24 in Polish, 22 in Bohemian, and 17 in Greek. Of more recondite languages, there are separate plays in Bengali, Croatian, Finnish, Flemish, Frisian, Hebrew, Icelandic, Latin, Norwegian, Portuguese, Roumanian, Serbian, Wallachian, and Welsh.

MR. EDWARD STANFORD has just issued—to illustrate the Chitral expedition—a new edition of his sketch map of the North-West Frontier of India, from Peshawar to the Pamirs. It differs from the former edition, in that the mountains are indicated by colour, which renders it far more intelligible to the ordinary person. The political boundaries are also coloured, though in this case the gain is less conspicuous; for, as a matter of fact, the political boundaries through a great part of this region are still undefined. For example, no attempt has been made to mark the boundary between independent Pathan tribes and British jurisdiction in the Punjab, though the line is clearly recognised in practice. For all that, the map has evidently been most carefully compiled from official materials, and is excellently printed.

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

YET a fourth new magazine is announced to appear next month, to be devoted, like *Chapman's*, entirely to fiction. The title chosen is the *Looking-Glass Magazine of Fiction*, the publisher Mr. Henry J. Drane, and the price threepence. The first number will contain a complete story by Miss Annie Thomas, called "Blue Eyes," filling ninety-six pages of readable type. Apart from other illustrations, the cover of each number will bear the portrait, in colours, of some celebrity.

MR. MARRIOTT WATSON opens the May number of *The New Review* with a short story, "The Lady's Chamber," a further episode in the life of Dick Ryder, highwayman. Mr. Pasfield Oliver's article on "The French in Madagascar," suggests the question: Will there be a disaster? In "A Poet's Corner," Mr. Vernon Blackburn discusses the pretensions of Richard Le Gallienne, John Davidson, Arthur Symonds, Norman Gale, and William Watson, to be ranked with the Immortals. Miss Tynan and Mr. W. S. Senior contribute poems, Mr. Hannay continues his articles on the Fleet, and

Mr. W. S. Lilly writes upon the coming general election, under the title "The New Divine Right."

IN addition to the opening chapters of Mrs. Humphry Ward's short serial story—which depicts life among farm-labourers—the May number of *Scribner's Magazine* will contain a paper on the French Impressionists, by M. Raffaelli, who ranks as one of the founders of the school; an article on art-posters in France, with illustrations of the work of Chéret, Willette, and others; and an account of golf in America, illustrated by Mr. A. B. Frost, who is himself an enthusiastic player of the game.

THE May number of the *Minster* will contain a special account, with numerous illustrations, of the home life of the young Queen of the Netherlands.

THE next number of the *Humanitarian* will contain a symposium, in which the following will discuss the question: Should social problems be fully dealt with in the drama?—Robert Buchanan, Sydney Grundy, Dorothy Leighton (hon. director of the Independent Theatre), Louis N. Parker, G. Bernard Shaw, Arthur Shirley, Charles E. W. Ward, and Malcolm Watson.

THE *Paris Mode and Woman's Household Journal*, published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., will be enlarged with the number issued on May 1.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

FULL term has now begun at both the universities: at Cambridge (as usual), at the very beginning of the week; at Oxford, at the very end.

PROF. F. YORK POWELL will deliver his inaugural lecture, as regius professor of modern history at Oxford, on Wednesday next; and will also give two courses of lectures during the term. Lord Acton has not yet signified his intention of lecturing at Cambridge.

WE regret to hear that Prof. Skeat will be unable to lecture at Cambridge this term, on account of illness. He has been unable to shake off the complications following on a severe attack of influenza.

WE also hear that Canon Heurtley, the venerable Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford, remains in a very infirm state. He is, we believe, the oldest resident in the university, having taken his degree as long ago as 1827, four years before Mr. Gladstone.

SIR RAYMOND WEST, formerly judge of the High Court at Bombay, and one of the highest authorities on Hindu jurisprudence, has accepted the appointment of lecturer on Indian law to the board of Indian civil service studies at Cambridge.

PROF. SWETE, regius professor of divinity at Cambridge and the editor of the *Septuagint*, announces a course of five lectures this term on "The History of the Greek Versions of the Old Testament."

PROF. EDWARD DOWDEN, of Dublin, proposes to deliver a course of six lectures on "Elizabethan Literature" at Cambridge during the present term as Clark lecturer at Trinity College. The subjects of the several lectures will be: dramatic originals of plays by Shakspeare, some pseudo-Shakspearian plays, Richard Hooker, Elizabethan criticism of literature, the moral and imaginative work of Bacon, and Elizabethan lyrics.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Philological Society on Monday next, Prof. Macalister will read a paper on "Crania of Native Tribes of the Punjab."

WE have to record the death, from complications following influenza," of Prof. H. O. Goodhart, who was appointed to the chair of Latin at Edinburgh only four years ago, in succession to Sellar. He had been a King's scholar at Eton, and a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

A COURSE of twelve lectures on Dante's *Paradiso* will be delivered in Italian by Prof. A. Farinelli at University College, Gower-street, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8.30 p.m., for six consecutive weeks, beginning on May 3.

MISS LILLIAN M. FAITHFULL, vice-principal of the Ladies' Department of King's College, in Kensington-square, will deliver during this term a special course of eight lectures on "The Treatment of Nature in English Poetry."

WE may mention here that the Rev. Andrew Clark contributes to the new number of the *English Historical Review* a severe criticism of some statements in "Notes on the Heraldry of the Oxford Colleges," which appeared a little while ago in *Archæologia Oxoniensis*, and were noticed in the ACADEMY at the time. In particular—with reference to the claim of the University to exemption from the Herald's jurisdiction—he draws attention to documents, existing both at Oxford and in the College of Arms, which attest a visitation by Richard Lee, Portcullis Pursuivant, in 1574. From these documents he also argues that the arms of Archbishop Rotherham, impaled on the shield of Lincoln College, were probably "vert, three stags trippant or," and not "vert, three stags trippant argent, attisant or"; and he further contests the assertion that Jesus College annexed this coat from Lincoln about 1590, "without authority."

ORIGINAL VERSE.

REST.

Rest to the tollworn brain,
Rest to the hands and feet,
Rest from life's struggle and strain,
Rest from its fever and heat.
Rest in some quiet country lane,
Far from the loud city street,
With its wretchedness, squalor and pain;
There with calm Nature to meet,
From her lips, fresh with dew or with rain,
Alone in her sacred retreat,
The secret of rest thus to gain.
Such rest—ah! how sweet!

After labour comes rest,
After the day cometh night.
Peace to the troubled breast,
Joy to the sad and oppressed.
And to the darkened sight,
Out of the distant west,
At eventide, cometh light.

So when the weary fight
Of life has been fought and won,
To the captive soul cometh flight
To regions beyond the sun.

C. M. A.

Broddick: Easter Sunday.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Boletín* of the Real Academia de la Historia for March opens with a highly favourable review, by Fr. Codera, of Dr. van Vloten's "Recherches sur la Domination Arabe, le Chiisme, et les Croyances Messianiques sous le Khalifat des Omayyades." Next we have a report, by Simon y Nieto, on the fifteenth century archives of the municipality of Palencia: they present a sharp struggle between the bishop and the king for influence in the council. Mention is made of payment of deputies to Cortes, of a Hermandad formed with twenty-five other towns in favour of the king, and of a *nublero* to conjure away storms in summer.

Manuel Danvilla prints a sensible letter of Carlos III. to his son on his palace intrigues; Gomez de Arteche analyses Rabió y Lluch's interesting work, "Los Navarros en Grecia y el Ducado Catalán de Atenas en la época de su Invasión," one of the most curious episodes of the mediæval Latin domination in the East; Pedro de Madrazo strongly advises that the monastery of Santa Maria la Real de Najera should be handed over to Franciscan monks for its preservation; and Padre Fita prints, with critical commentary, the text and Spanish translation of the singular testamentary deed of gift by Garcia of Navarre and his Queen in 1052, and defends the king from the aspersions of the Chroniclers; he also gives us an inedited Bull of Clement II. of 1057, confirming the independence of the Monastery of Oña from all Spanish bishops and its dependence on the Pope alone.

WE have received the first number (March) of the *Revista Crítica de Historia y Literatura Españolas*. It proposes to give a monthly account of the whole field of Spanish literature and history, and of all that is written upon it at home and abroad. If it performs this promise, the review will be an immense boon to all students of Spanish. It opens with a favourable notice, by Dr. E. Hübner, of Joaquín Costa's "Estudios Iberos," which are little known out of Spain. The editors have got together an excellent staff, and we congratulate them heartily on their first number.

DR. MARTINEAU'S NINETIETH BIRTHDAY.

WE quote the following from the *Times*:

"Yesterday [Tuesday] afternoon a deputation from Manchester College, Oxford, attended Dr. Martineau at his residence, 35, Gordon-square, and presented him with an address, in which they congratulated him upon the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. With regard to his connexion with the college, the address said: 'We recognise the dignity and honour conferred on the college by your connexion with it as professor, principal, and president, associating its name with your high service to religious philosophy. And to the spirit infused into the life of the college by your steadfastness always to the free teaching and the free learning of theology, it largely owes its constant fidelity to this fundamental principle.'

"The presentation was made by Mr. George Holt, of Liverpool, president of the college; and the secretary, the Rev. H. Enfield Dowson, who read the address, said that among others Prof. Max Müller, visitor to the college, had expressed regret at inability to attend. Mr. Harry Rawson, the Rev. S. A. Steinthal, and Prof. J. E. Odgers also addressed Dr. Martineau on behalf of various sections of his admirers and co-workers.

"Dr. Martineau, in reply, said that he found himself unable to express at all adequately his sense of the kind and generous words that had been said to him. He found himself, in looking back over the many years of his connexion with the college, chiefly dwelling upon one or two facts associated with his work as a teacher of philosophy. Other branches of study he had, indeed, been necessarily interested in, but this had chiefly engrossed his attention. He had to confess—and whether he must be regarded as too inconsistent must be decided after considering the inevitable growth of a mind—that his system of philosophy had not been the same from the first. He had been brought up in the 'associational' school of Hartley and the materialism and necessarianism of Priestley, and at first his lectures were based upon their principles. But two things had had great influence upon his mind. One was the literature which had come to this country from the United States, chiefly from the pen of Dr. Channing. He remembered when Dr. Channing's teachings were regarded by some of the older men with disfavour amounting even to bitterness; but he himself, in common with many of the younger

men in his day, had been greatly touched by the deep spiritual humility and search after personal holiness which characterised that great man's preaching. Another influence was that of the Evangelical literature associated with the name of Wilberforce, of which he became aware only by accident. Hannah More's work on *Practical Piety* and a book of devotional extracts by Shepherd of Frome seemed to open up a new field of thought and feeling within him. He began to realise new meanings in personality. The old necessarian doctrine made, it became clear, no sufficient provision for the immense differences between holiness and guilt, and to explain the sense associated with these terms a new explanation of the operation of the Divine Spirit and of the freedom of the human spirit was needed. So his earlier courses of lectures, when they came up for revision, had to be entirely rewritten; and the new view of the world thus arrived at it had been his aim ever since to make clearer. He could not too much insist on the necessity for keeping the teachers of religion in touch with the highest thought of their time, and for giving them an insight into the rival systems which too often take hold of the public mind through an inability on the part of people generally to compare one method with another. He had always insisted upon a course of logic as necessary before entering upon the discussion of religious philosophy; and he was pleased to note that one of his former students, now professor at Calcutta, Mr. Prosanna Roy, had written an elementary book on logic, which was not only used in the Hindu schools, but had gone into four editions in this country already. He felt that the importance of religious philosophy would be recognised more and more, as it was seen how inevitably the basis of Christian teaching would have to be sought less and less in the letter of Scripture. The Bible and New Testament would have to be regarded as literature, and the mind must be trained so as to fasten securely upon the abiding elements among its varied constituents, while the religious sense must be cultivated if we would hope to rescue the imperishable from what was sure to go, and to find the way clear to the one central Divine personality of Jesus. As to the many kind words that had been said to him, he could make no reply to their touching personal allusions; but his friends would believe that they sank deeply into his heart, and they would brighten and cheer the declining years of his life."

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BÖHM, F. M. Volksthümliche Lieder der Deutschen im 19. Jahrh. 1. Lfg. Leipzig: Breitkopf. 1 M.
COSTE, E. Espagne et Provence. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50.
DAUBET, E. Un Amour de Barras. Paris: Ollendorf. 3 fr. 50.
DUMAZET, A. L'Armée et la Flotte en 1694. Paris: Berger-Levrault. 5 fr.
FAMIN, Le Commandant P. Au Tonkin et sur la frontière du Kwang-Si. Paris: Challamel. 7 fr. 50.
GAYET, AL. L'Art persan. Paris: May & Motteroz. 3 fr. 50.
JAHREBUCH des kaiserl. deutschen archæologischen Instituts. Ergänzungsheft III. Berlin: Reimer. 30 M.
MAZZINI, Joseph. Lettres intimes de, p. p. D. Melegari. Paris: Didier. 3 fr. 50.
REYDEL, M. Arthur Schopenhauers Metaphysik der Musik. Leipzig: Breitkopf. 2 M. 50.
SOLETTI, A. Vita di Torquato Tasso. Torino: Loescher. 35 fr.
ZWEYBART, E. Luthers Stellung zur humanistischen Schule u. Wissenschaft. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 20.

HISTORY, LAW, ETC.

- BREER, A. Die Staatsschulden u. die Ordnung d. Staatshaushalts unter Maria Theresia. I. Leipzig: Freytag. 3 M.
BRINZE U. ACTEN zur Geschichte d. 30jährigen Kriege. 6. Bd. Vom Reichstag 1688 bis zur Gründung der Liga. Bearb. v. F. Stieve. München: Beyer. 30 M.
HOFER, O. H. Kaiser Maximilian II. u. der Kompromiss-katholizismus. München: Beyer. 12 M.
MENADIER, J. Deutsche Münzen. 8. Bd. Berlin: Weyl. 8 M.
REGESTA episcoporum Constantiensium. 1. Bd. 517-1295. 5. Lfg. Bearb. v. P. Ladewig u. Th. Müller. Innsbruck: Wagner. 4 M.
ROUSSET, Le Commandant. Histoire générale de la Guerre franco-allemande (1870-1871). T. I. L'Armée Impériale. I. 1. Paris: Lib. Illustrée. 7 fr. 50.
SCHMIDT, O. Rechtsgeschichte Liv-, Est- u. Curlands. Dorpat: Karow. 5 M.

STREHLIN, R. Huldreich Zwingli. Sein Leben u. Wirken, nach den Quellen dargestellt. 2. Halbd. Basel: Schwabe. 4 M. 80.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

BIEBLIET, J. J. var. *Éléments de psychologie humaine*. Paris: Alcan. 8 fr.
GAMBLAUER, L. Die Hüfer v. Mitteleuropa. 2. Bd. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 25 M.
RADINSKY, W. Die neolithische Station v. Butmir bei Sarajevo in Bosnien. Ausgrabungen im J. 1893. Wien: Holzhausen. 50 M.
WEIDENBAUM, G. Ueb. Nervencentren an den Gehörorganen der Vögel, Reptilien u. Amphibien. Dorpat: Karow. 2 M. 30.

PHILOLOGY.

AVISTA, hugo. v. K. F. Geldner. S. Lfg. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer. 12 M.
GORNITZ, K. De carmine, quod legitur in Aeschylī Choēph. v. 153-164 (Dindorf), commentatio critica et exogetica. Gross-Strehlitz: Wipert. 1 M.
HOLTZMANN, A. Das Matäthäa u. seine Theile. 4. Bd. Kiel: Haeseler. 13 M. 80.
LUNDIN, H. Die Vyasa-Cikāṣā, besonders in ihrem Verhältnis zum Taittiriya-Pāṭiśākhya. Kiel: Haeseler. 5 M. 60.
MEYER, G. Neugriechische Studien. III. Die lateinischen Lehnworte im Neugriechischen. Leipzig: Freytag. 1 M. 10.
PARIS, Gaston. La Poésie du Moyen Age: leçons et lectures. 2e Série. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50.
SHUNWAY, D. B. Das ablatende Verbum bei Hans Sachs. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 3 M. 60.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"ARSENIC."

Sydenham-hill: April 20, 1895.

The Greek form of Arsenic is *Ἀρσενικόν*; and as this apparently comes from *ἄρσεν* = "male," it has been taken to mean "male" also = *Ἀρσενικός* (from *ἄρσεν* = *Ἀρσεν*), which really is found = "male," and is also given in the sense of "arsenic" (Liddell and Scott), though apparently but little used in this meaning. In the N. E. D. no explanation is given of this strange term "male"; but in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (ninth edition) we are told that "the name *Ἀρσενικόν* was applied by Dioscorides to the yellow sulphide of arsenic, orpiment, on account of its very potent properties." Prof. Skeat, however, prefers to attribute the name "to the extraordinary alchemical fancy that some metals were of different sexes": gold, for instance, being masculine, and silver feminine. May be: but these metals have, notwithstanding, preserved their own real names, and lost their fancy titles, while we are asked to believe that arsenic preserved its fancy title "male" and lost its own real name; for, unless it was discovered by Dioscorides (which is not likely), it must before his time have been known by some other name. I have my doubts, therefore, about this word *Ἀρσενικόν*, and am inclined to think that Dioscorides (if he was the first to use it) found in some Eastern language a word meaning *arsenic* (or rather *orpiment*), with some sort of resemblance to *Ἀρσενικόν*, and transmuted the word into this thoroughly Greek form.

I was led to this opinion by meeting with the post-Biblical Hebrew word *זַרְנִיק* (*zarnik*), which will be found in Levy's *Neuhebr. u. Chald. Wörterbuch*. He compares the Syr. and "the Pers. *zarniq*," and gives as the meaning, "Arsenic, wahrsch. der gelbe Arsenik, auripigmentum." He might have added the Arabic form, which Richardson points *zarnik** and Golius *zarnik*.* Richardson has also the forms *zarniah* and *zarni*. But these are really, all of them, Persian words, and not Arabic; for in every Arabic dictionary I have consulted it is stated that the word is Persian, and in Palmer's Persian Dictionary the word is also marked P. = Persian.

Now, that there is some connexion between this word *zarnik* and *Ἀρσενικόν* is pretty evident. It occurred to me directly I saw the former word and knew its meaning; and Richardson

* In the Heb., Syr., and Pers. or Arab. word the final letter is aspirate, and so might more correctly be transliterated *zh*; but I have preferred to use *k*, so as to compare better with the *k* in the Gr. *Ἀρσενικόν* and the hard *c* in the Eng. *arsenic*.

certainly had the same opinion when, after translating his forms, *zarnik*, &c., "arsenicum," he added "consonans illi nomen." But it may be urged that *zarnik* has been borrowed from *Ἀρσενικόν*, and not this from that. Well: if *zarnik* had first appeared in Arabic and subsequently in Persian, &c., I might have subscribed to this view, for, as "the arsenic" in Arabic would be *azzarnik*, an Arab might well have regarded the *a* of *Ἀρσενικόν* as the article, and have made up his *zarnik* out of the rest of the word by transposing the *σ*† and the *p*. But, if *zarnik* is Persian, it could not well have been borrowed from *Ἀρσενικόν*, because there is no definite article in Persian, and so there would have been no reason, or, at any rate, not this reason, for dropping the initial *a*. I incline, therefore, to the belief that *Ἀρσενικόν* was made up out of one of the forms of *zarnik*, possibly out of the Arab. *azzarnik* (which is sufficiently like it), by transposing the *z* and the *r*. History, in this case, supplies no clue. I know nothing about the date of the Persian, Syriac, and Arabic forms. *Ἀρσενικόν* seems to belong to the first century after Christ, for that was when Dioscorides lived, while the Neo-Hebrew *zarnik* may be older, of the same age, or younger, for it is found in the Babylonian Talmud (Tr. Chullin); and though this Talmud was not completed till, perhaps, about A.D. 500, the materials for it had been floating about for centuries.

Another argument in favour of *Ἀρσενικόν* being a borrowed word may be found in the consideration of the Gr. *σάρδαπν*. This word, properly speaking, denotes the "red sulphuret of arsenic, realgar" (Liddell and Scott), while *Ἀρσενικόν* (as I have already said) is "the yellow sulphuret or orpiment." But, as in English the one word *arsenic* has been used of both these sulphurets (see N. E. D.), so this difference of meaning can scarcely be said to exclude the idea of an etymological connexion between *σάρδαπν* and *Ἀρσενικόν*—an idea which probably I am the first to entertain. *Σάρδαπν* is much the older word, for Aristotle (fourth century B.C.) uses it, and Herodotus (fifth century B.C.) makes use of the adj. *σάρδαπνός*, and this word probably presupposes the existence of *σάρδαπν*.

At first sight the resemblance between *σάρδαπν* and *Ἀρσενικόν* can scarcely be said to be strong; but if we remove the *δ* from the former, and consider the consonants only, we have *s-r-n-k*, which are the consonants also of *Ἀρσενικόν*; viz., *r-s-n-k*, only in different order. But why suppress the *δ* of *σάρδαπν*, it may be asked! Well, in Greek, as in many other languages, the concurrence of *n* and *r*, when the *n* precedes the *r*, is avoided. Compare *ἀνέρος* and *ἀνδρός* (the latter much more common), in which the *δ* appears to have been introduced for the reason I have named (see Matthiae's Greek Grammar, 1835, § 40). In French, an intrusive *d* of this sort is very common (compare *centre*, *tendre*, &c. In German, compare *Fährich* and *Fährndrich*. My notion is, therefore, that *σάρδαπν*, which has by no means the appearance of a Greek word, was borrowed from a foreign original, of which the consonants may have been either *s-r-n-k* or *s-r-n-k*, in which latter case the Greeks would have transposed the *n* and the *r*. But if

† It will be noticed that there is *σ* in Greek and *z* in the other languages quoted; but the Greeks sometimes transliterated the *z* of another language by *σ*: at any rate, they have sometimes done this in transliterating Hebrew. Thus, in the Septuagint *זַרְנִיק* is transliterated *ζαρνικ* (1 Chron. ii. 36), but *זַרְזָר* in xl. 41; and *זַרְזָר* is *ζαρζα* in Esth. v. 14, &c. But it is fair to say that the *τ* is usually transliterated *ζ* in the Septuagint, while *ז*, which is commonly *z* in the A. V., is nearly always *σ* in the Septuagint (see "Dictionary of the Bible," under *Ζ*).

s-r-n-k represents the word, why, with the unimportant change of *z* into *s*, about which I have already spoken in note †, these are the very consonants of the Persian, Arabic, Syriac, and N. Hebrew *zarnik*, viz., *z-r-n-k*!

To sum up, then, my view is about as follows. The Greeks, as early as the fifth century before Christ, borrowed, perhaps from Persian, a word to which they gave the form of *σάρδαπν*, and used it of the red sulphuret of arsenic or realgar. In the first century after Christ, Dioscorides—wishing, perhaps, to find another word for the yellow sulphuret of arsenic or orpiment (which had, possibly, up to that time been included in the term *σάρδαπν*), and finding in some other language, perhaps Arabic, a word with this meaning, viz., *zarnik* (or *azzarnik*), in which he discovered some resemblance to *Ἀρσενικόν* = "male" (as a form of *Ἀρσενικόν*)—boldly adopted this latter word, and gave it a new meaning.

The curious part of the matter is that, if this view is correct, *σάρδαπν* and *Ἀρσενικόν* would both have been taken from the same Oriental word, modified, it may be, somewhat both in form and in signification in the course of centuries, and in its passage from one Eastern language to another.

F. CHANCE.

SAINT DOMINIC AND NAPOLEON.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre (Hautes-Pyrénées): April 16, 1895.

The early history of the name Napoleon and of the Napoleon family is, of course, an interesting subject. I venture to offer a description of a rare book which will, I trust, not be overlooked in the Catalan Bibliography which M. Pierre Vidal, Bibliothécaire de Perpignan, is preparing for publication, and to quote therefrom a reference to a miracle performed by St. Dominic in favour of a Napoleon, perhaps a member of the famous family, in the thirteenth century.

The volume is entitled

"LIBRE PRIMER | DELS MIRACLES QUE | LO SENYOR HA ORRATS PER | medi de la sanctissima Reliquia | del glorios sanct Ioh | Baptista. | Compost per lo Pare Presentat Fra Michel Llot del | orde de S. Domingo, Doctor y Cathedral de | Theologia en la Vniuersitat de | Perpinya. Dirigit als Illustres y fidelissims Consols, de la mateixa fidelissima vila. [A woodcut representing St. John the Baptist standing by a tree—the rebus of Arbus—holding a pole in his right hand, and pointing with the other to the Agnus Dei. Above and below the woodcut are the words 'Ecce Agnus Dei,' and on either side 'Ecce qui tollit peccata mundi!'] En Perpinya en casa de Sampsó Arbus.]"

The book consists of two parts: the first containing viii. and 264 pages,* and the second 203 and a page of Errades. It is evident from the *Taula* that both parts were published together, and from the various prefaces and imprimaturs that the whole book was printed in 1590, after the month of April. The title-page of the second part differs from the other only by bearing the word "Segon" instead of "Primer," and having below the last line the words "Estamper Any 158 [sic]." My copy is complete, all but part of the first title-page, which has been worn away, and some one has mended it so as to make it difficult to read what remains of the commendatory letter in Latin on the back, which is signed "Frater Ioannes Loazes Prior | provincialis."

The historical allusions in the volume are interesting. On p. 132 (part 1), one is told that under the high altar of the Dominican church in Perpignan lie buried a Duke and Duchess of Clarence.

"Primo lo molt alt monsenyor el infant en

* As a matter of fact, there are 274 pages, those from 110 onwards being wrongly numbered. The last bears an engraving of the Madonna.

Ferrando Duch de Clarena, fill del molt alt princep en Xanxo Rey de Mallorca, e pare del molt alt Rey en Jaume de Mallorca lo darrer Rey. Item hi hau Madona Constansa Duquesa de Clarena, muller del dit en Ferrando e mare del molt alt Rey en Jaume, darrer Rey de Mallorca."

On p. 154 (part 2) we learn that, while St. Vincent Ferrer was converting the Jews of Perpignan by his sermons in 1415, the Emperor Sigismund and King Ferdinand of Aragon, with many distinguished personages who had been at the Council of Constanza, assembled there; among others, "los embaixadors del Rey de Inglaterra lo Bisbe de Vncestre, y dos doctors famosos." Was the Bishop of Winton with two famous doctors at Perpignan in 1415?

The reader is informed (part 1, p. 99) that the Baptist was imprisoned at Macaruntha; that, after beheading, his tongue was transfixed with a needle by Herodias (pp. 100, 102)—a marginal note gives "Jansenius in Concordiam Evangelicam, c. 56," as the authority for this statement, which is repeated in a *novena* in the Saint's honour published in Basque at Tolosa in 1892, though there the instrument is called a hair-pin or comb; that Herod was banished to Lyon, and "mori de pura tristessa a mala mort" (p. 123); that the daughter of Herodias fell into a frozen river, and remained a prisoner in the solid ice, with her head only above it, till she died (p. 124).

On p. 135, St. Dominic and St. Francis are said to have passed through Perpignan together in 1219, on their way to Spain.

On p. 67 of the first part begins the story about Napoleon. I hope the following translation will be found faithful enough:

"To the same purport I could mention innumerable examples, by way of confirmation of the present truth; but that will suffice which the Lord did for the honour and glory of the Patriarch and glorious father, Saint Domingo, founder of the most illustrious and most holy religious order of Preachers in Rome, in the monastery of Saint Sixtus, in the year 1219, on the 28th of February. In the which being assembled Hugolino de Hostia Cardinal, and the Cardinal Nicholas, Bishop of Tusculano, and the Cardinal Stephen of Fossanova, and the glorious father S. Domingo, to whom the Sovran Pontiff had committed the business of the reformation of the nuns of the monastery of S. Sixtus, it happened that the Cardinals, with the company of the glorious saint, being occupied within the monastery in doing that which was necessary for the said reformation, a youth named Napoleon, nephew of Cardinal Stephen of Fossanova, running a horse on the road before the monastery, fell in such a manner that, breaking his head in many parts, his arms and other parts, he died incontinent. For the which death great mourning was made, not only on the part of the Cardinal uncle of the young man defunct, but also by many other private persons, by reason of the particular affection and goodwill that they had towards the Cardinal, with whose trouble and affliction they condoled. Moved with compassion, the glorious Patriarch S. Domingo ordered his companion, named Trancedo, to apparel the altar, in the church of the aforesaid monastery, because he had to say Mass and pray to the Lord for a remedy for the accident which had just before happened in the person of Napoleon. The which the glorious saint did celebrate in the presence of the Cardinals, and much other folk, with so great devotion and feeling that he moved all those standing around to the greatest astonishment. By cause, in the lifting up of the consecrated Host, the saint was visibly elevated two palms above the ground. And, the Mass ended, St. Domingo went in company of the Cardinals, and the rest of the people, to the place where the dead man lay, and putting in order (*concertados*) the hands, the arms, and the head, and the other parts broken, in the body of the deceased, he fell into a most profound orison, the glorious Patriarch, so full of most lively faith and hope in the Lord, as was necessary in being about to do a work so extra-

ordinary in its nature (or *for nature*). While all those present were standing in great silence and attention, watching what he was about to perform, S. Domingo set himself where the head of the dead lay, and, making the signal of the Cross over the dead, said with a loud voice, 'Napoleon, in the name and virtue of the Lord Jesu Christ raise thyself at once.' And incontinent the young man arose and spoke; having been dead since the morning, until three o'clock in the afternoon." (p. 71).

One wonders whether the chasuble worn by the saint on this occasion was that still preserved in the crypt of the Basilica of St. Sernin at Toulouse, which is said to have been his. All over it are embroidered peacocks with outspread tails, and the symbol of charity known to archaeologists as "the pelican in her piety": that is, standing over a brood of young ones and pecking her breast till the blood flows over them. The peacocks are each accompanied by the Italian word PAVONE, written backwards. The pelicans are honoured by an inscription which I was told in 1891, by the Italian priest who was then the keeper of the crypt, that no one could read. I then suggested that, read in the common way, it might be *Dedi et da*; which would well describe the Charity of Christ, proposed for the imitation of the Christian. The first two letters in *dedi* are amalgamated, as is often the case in the inscriptions of Portugal and Spain. The *et* is the well-known medieval and Renaissance contraction, an L turned backwards. The *d* in *da* is barred like the first in *dedi*. This may however be a blunder on the part of the sempstress, though repeated all over the vestment. The Abbé Sabatier, now in charge of the crypt, thinks that, read backwards, one can make *Phenice* out of it, taking my *A* to be a *P* blended with *H*. This interpretation does not seem to me possible.

E. S. DODGSON.

P.S.—In my letter on "Basque Books Old and New," printed in the ACADEMY of April 13, for "*agueri*, 'appears,'" read "*agueri*, 'appear'"; and for "*diseetan*" read "*deseetan*,"

E. S. D.

A SHAKSPEARE ALLUSION, 1653.

Baroda, India.

In the *Letters of Dorothy Osborne* (ed. Parry, 1888, p. 113), the following undoubted allusion to Shakspeare's "Richard III., act v., sc. 3., occurs. Dorothy's brother has been urging her, as usual, to marry. She writes to Temple about it:

"The Emperor [Sir Justinian Isham] and his proposals began it; I talked merrily on't till I saw my brother put on his sober face, and could hardly then believe he was in earnest. It seems he was, for when I had spoke freely my meaning, it wrought so with him as to fetch up all that lay on his stomach. All the people that I had ever in my life refused were brought again upon the stage, like Richard III.'s ghosts, to reproach me withal," &c. (1653).

The *Centurie of Prayse* (second ed., 1879) naturally has not got this passage in it. I may add a note upon p. 435 of the *Centurie*, that the passage "attributed to Shakspeare, but not identified," from *England's Parnassus*, p. 109—"Like as the gentle heart itself bewraies"—is from the *Faerie Queene* (VI., vii. 1).

H. LITTLEDALE.

THE SYRIAC GOSPELS.

St. Petersburg: April 17, 1895.

Mrs. Lewis, in the ACADEMY of April 13, among other interesting readings of the Sinai palimpsest, quotes Matt. xviii. 19: "Again, verily, I say unto you, if ye shall agree upon earth about everything, ye shall have what ye ask from my Father which is in heaven."

It is, to say the least, interesting to notice that Count Tolstoi, in his work on the Gospels, translates the same verse as follows: "Again, ye know well (*ἀμὴν*), that if two or three of you shall agree on earth in all things, when they shall ask, their prayer shall be fulfilled to them before my Father in heaven."

C. E. TURNER.

"EVERY DAY'S NEWS."

London: April 23, 1895.

Permit me to correct a slight error in the wording of a note about a forthcoming "Pseudonym" which appeared in the last number of the ACADEMY. The indication of the plot there given was correct as applied to a "Pseudonym" volume which is not yet ready, but it did not apply to *Every Day's News*. This is a story of literary people closely connected, yet placed in an antagonistic relation with one another, by their art. It contains nothing about a "past unreasonably asserting itself." That is another story.

T. FISHER UNWIN.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 28, 7.30 p.m. "Stoicism," by Mr. J. H. Muirhead.

MONDAY, April 29, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "Recent American Methods and Appliances employed in the Metallurgy of Copper, Lead, Gold, and Silver," II., by Mr. James Douglas.

TUESDAY, April 30, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Alternating and Interrupted Electric Currents," II., by Prof. G. Forbes.

8 p.m. Colonial Institute: "New Zealand in 1895," by Mr. J. G. Ward.

WEDNESDAY, May 1, 4 p.m. Archaeological Institute: "The Structure of the Castle at Lincoln," by Mr. T. J. Willson; "A Collection of Chapbooks in Tullie House, Carlisle," by Chancellor Ferguson.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Deviations of the Compass," by Prof. A. W. Reinold.

8 p.m. Elizabethan: "The Spirit of Elizabethan Legislation," by Mr. G. Turner.

THURSDAY, May 2, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Liquefaction of Gases," II., by Prof. Dewar.

4.30 p.m. Camden Society: General Meeting.

8 p.m. Linnean: "The Distribution of Plants on the Southern Side of the Alps," by the late John Ball, with an Introduction by Mr. W. T. Thwaites Dyer.

8 p.m. Civil Engineers: James Forrest Lecture, "The Development of the Experimental Study of Heat-Motors," by Prof. W. C. Unwin.

8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.

FRIDAY, May 3, 8 p.m. Philological: Anniversary Meeting, "The Verbal System of the Saitair na Rann," by Prof. Strachan.

9 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Structure and Function of the Horse's Foot," by Vet. Captain F. Smith.

SATURDAY, May 4, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "French Music and Musical Instruments of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries," II., by Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch.

SCIENCE.

Birds, Beasts, and Fishes of the Norfolk Broadland. By P. H. Emerson. (David Nutt.)

ALTHOUGH East Anglia is deficient in the romantic beauty of hanging woods, deep lanes, and varied prospects, it possesses an austere and melancholy attraction of its own. This has been glorified by Tennyson in poetry and by the brush of De Wint, and largely consists of farspread views, lit up by wastes of water and canopied with wide encircling skies. The Broad, with their low scheme of colour from reed and sedge and wild flower in late autumn, boast a peculiar loveliness and find many admirers. It is this watery district of Eastern England which Mr. Emerson delights to celebrate; and from men and nature in former books he turns now to the birds and animals which, in a naturalist's eyes, give it a distinctive colouring. He looks at Nature and the creatures which it cherishes largely

from a decorative point of view, and over and over again sighs for the pencil of a Hokusai to delineate their singular charms. A spray of willow arching against the sunset sends him into raptures. April, "borne on mild yellowish wings," entrances him. Thus he appears to owe something of a grudge to birds, whose brightness or merry character seem out of harmony with the landscape, and particularly dislikes the goldfinch. It "is dear to the Philistine who loves variegated colours"; "in a cage you find him ill-shapen, restless, bad-tempered," and much more. Again, the rook is "vulgar, greedy, and commonplace: a thief from little birds, a coward before fighters." Even the harmless chaffinch comes in for Mr. Emerson's disapproval. But, after he has painted a background of typical Norfolk scenery (which he generally does at the beginning of every chapter), a bird which suits it is welcomed. Thus "the irises are high in the dykes when the flycatchers come over the seas to build their mossy nests in the thick ivy climbing round the old elm trees surrounding the fenman's garden." Then the flycatcher is "serious-looking and sober"; sings "a sweet wren-like song"; his "speckled little bosom flits about the elm branches," and the like. This style of writing may suit the aestheticism of the day, but it is scarcely science.

Yet Mr. Emerson ruthlessly disposes of a good many scientific naturalists. Gilbert White, forsooth, is "overrated"; "poor Richard Jeffries" (*sic*) "did not know summer from spring"; the son of the marshes is "superficial"; even Mr. Stevenson is flouted. He is hard, too, on Yarrell and Saunders's illustrations of birds; nay, "there is not a trustworthy and well-drawn set of birds to be found in any publication issued in this country." It might be thought that Lord Lilford's exquisite plates would satisfy Mr. Emerson. His own illustrations evidently are largely drawn from stuffed birds, and some of them, such as the short-eared owl and the sand-martins, are not commendable. On the other hand, the vignettes are frequently excellent. Ungrudging praise may be given to Mr. Cotton's "sunset on Salhouse Broad," and to several views of fishing huts and the like. For a pleasant chatty book on the birds of Norfolk within certain limits the author's volume can be praised. It can in no sense be regarded as an authoritative account of birds which are some of them very rare while others are fast dying out. Mr. Emerson describes, but does not state if he has ever seen, an avocet. Many would like to have known further particulars about the breeding of the ruff and reeve. The author states that young ones were seen in 1892, and eggs taken in 1890. "In Norfolk," says Mr. H. Saunders, "it is possible that a pair or two may still nest."

To a dweller outside the Fens the use of the local names for birds, with no scientific Latin terms, is at times most puzzling. What, for instance, are "dow fulfers," "herring spinks," "goolers," or "cadders"? Most readers will turn to the account of one of the most interesting of Norfolk birds, the bearded tit, *Calamophilus biarmicus*. Neither of these names appears, but under

"reed pheasant" particulars are given of a bird which is presumably *C. biarmicus*. Nothing is so pleasant in a book of this kind as local colour; but who save a fenman knows what "gladen," "loke," "rond," "chate," are? It seems they are vegetation of some kind, but the ordinary reader is quite at sea. What is a "rock-staff"? Probably a proverb. When the wagtail is said to utter its plaintive notes, "if disturbed by meak or crome that drags forth the lamb's tail," the irritated and baffled peruser is tempted to fling the book down in despair.

And yet this would be a great mistake, for Mr. Emerson has gathered together a good many facts. Would that he had added a glossary, to enable much of the book to be interpreted! He has a keen appreciation of the subtle beauties of Fenland, and loves it at nightfall, or when the soft yellow shades of coming autumn dapple the reed-beds. His book affords, too, a fair summary of the bird-life to be found in the Broadlands, although recourse must be had to more scientific works for particulars about their distribution and abundance. No more delightful book could be chosen with which to dally among the reed-beds in the coming summer, and Mr. Emerson paints many a bewitching picture to lead his readers thither:

"The landscape is like unto a delicate pastel when the cuckoo appears in the Broadlands—soft masses of blue atmosphere, delicate patches of bursting leaves, long sweeps of tender green grass, a pale blue sky overhead, and the music of the warm breezes sighing over the face of the land."

Or, once more:

"On May-day, when the shallows are covered with leaves, and fresh green islets of covert rise from the grassy seas, an unmated male marsh-harrier with cream-coloured head may appear and be seen beating to leeward over the soft marshes, rich with soft rushes, sedge, and scattered reed."

An ornithologist will quarrel with him for making song-thrushes in spring delight in fighting until they may be seen rolling over and over by the roadside. Nor has a field-fare's nest with eggs ever been seen in England. The illustrations of many of the birds deserve a word of commendation, especially that of the curlews; but the scenery in which the birds are set is not always that of the Broadlands. Although we have criticised freely, we must thank Mr. Emerson, on the whole, for a characteristic book.

M. G. WATKINS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ASOKA PILLAR IN THE TERAI.

Vienna: April 16, 1895.

At last Dr. A. Führer, to whom Indian epigraphists are indebted for many valuable documents, has been able to look up the Asoka Pillar in the Terai, the discovery of which was announced some years ago. He found it near the tank of the Nepalese village of Nigilva, about thirty-seven miles north-west of Uska Station, on the North Bengal Railway. It is broken into two pieces. The lower one, which is still fixed *in situ*, bears the inscriptions. Unfortunately a portion of the letters are inaccessible for the present, as the shaft has sunk

into the ground, and the local Nepalese official refused permission for a special excavation without authority from Katmandu. So Dr. Führer was compelled to content himself with taking an impression of the lines visible above ground. These are four in number, and contain an entirely new Edict, possessing considerable interest. According to the impression which Dr. A. Führer has kindly forwarded to me, the slightly mutilated text runs as follows:

1. Devānam piyena Piyadasina lājina codasavasābhi-
[sitena]
2. Budhassa Konākamanaasa thube dutiyam vadhite
3. . . . sādhisitena ca atana āgāca mahiyite
4. pāpīte[.]."

TRANSLATION.

"When the god-beloved king Piyadasi had been anointed fourteen years, he increased the Stūpa of Buddha Konākamana for the second time; and when he had been anointed . . . years, he himself came and worshipped it, (and) he caused it to obtain . . ."

The chief point of interest which the inscription offers is the mention of the Buddha Konākamana, who, of course, is the same as the Konāgamana of the Ceylonese Buddhists, the twenty-third mythical predecessor of the historical founder of Buddhism. The Edict proves that Prof. Kern was right when he declared (*Der Buddhismus*, vol. i., p. 411), on the strength of the evidence of the relieves at Bharahut, that the portion of the Buddhist mythology referring to the previous Buddhas was settled in the third century B.C. Perhaps it teaches even a little more. First, the statement of Asoka that "he increased" the Stūpa "for the second time" probably means that he twice restored it, adding to its size. Hence the monument must have been older than his time, and it must have possessed considerable fame and sanctity, as is also apparent from the fact that Asoka personally visited and worshipped it. Secondly, according to the *Buddhavaṃsa*, xxiii. 29, Konāgamana reached Nirvāna in the Pabbatārāma, the Mountain Garden or Monastery. The discovery of this Pillar, near which, according to Dr. Führer, the ruins of the Stūpa are still traceable, in the hills of the Terai suggests the conjecture that we have to look here for the supposed place of Konāgamana's Nirvāna.

Such results are by no means without value for the student of Buddhism. As the Buddhists worshipped Śākyamuni's mythical predecessors in the beginning of the third century B.C., or even earlier, and erected Stūpas in memory of their Nirvāna, the time when their religion was founded must fall much earlier. Thus, the date 477 B.C. for the Nirvāna gains greater probability, and the attempts to reduce the distance between Buddha's death and the accession of Asoka, against the Ceylonese tradition, become more difficult. In addition, the new inscription gives us an historical fact for the fifteenth year of Asoka's reign, which date is not mentioned in the other Edicts; and it shows that Asoka's rule extended in the north-east as far as the hill frontier of Nepal. Perhaps the Nepalese tradition is right when it asserts that the valley, too, belonged to the Maurya empire. The letters of the new Edict are exactly like those of the eastern Pillars of Mathia, Radhia, and Rūmpūrva. The language is the Magadhī of the third century. The new form *āgāca* in the phrase *atana āgāca* corresponds to the Pali *āgāca*, and the two words are equivalent to Sanskrit *ātmanā āgatya*.

In the letter accompanying the impression, Dr. Führer states that the Nepalese Government has been applied to for permission to conduct excavations round the Pillar. Perhaps he will be able soon to make a further addition to our knowledge of Asoka's history.

G. BÜHLER.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Bakerian Lecture will be delivered before the Royal Society on Thursday, May 9. The research upon which the lecture is to be based has been conducted by Messrs. A. Vernon Harcourt and William Esson; and the title is announced as "The Laws of Connexion between the Conditions of a Chemical Change and its Amount."

THE third James Forrest Lecture at the Institution of Civil Engineers will be delivered on May 2, at the United Service Institution, Whitehall, by Prof. W. C. Unwin, who proposes to take for his subject "The Development of the Experimental Study of Heat-Motors."

At the meeting of the Linnean Society, to be held at Burlington House on Thursday next, a paper will be read from the late John Ball on the "Distribution of Plants on the Southern Side of the Alps," with an introduction by Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer.

At the meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday next, Prof. A. W. Reinold, of the Royal College of Science, will read a paper on "Deviations of the Compass."

THE evening discourse at the Royal Institution next Friday will be delivered by Vet. Captain F. Smith, on "The Structure and Function of the Horse's Foot."

DR. G. S. BUCHANAN has been appointed to the office of medical inspector at the Local Government Board.

THE Provincial Legislative Assembly of Ontario has authorised a grant of 7500 dollars (£1500) towards defraying the expenses of a meeting of the British Association at Toronto in 1897, should the Association decide to accept the invitation that has already been received from Toronto.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE anniversary meeting of the Philological Society is to be held at University College, Gower-street, on Friday next, when Prof. Strachan, of Liverpool, has promised to read a paper on "The Verbal System of the *Saltair na Rann*."

THE appeal issued last year for help in collecting and arranging the materials for the English Dialect Dictionary has been so far successful that it is now proposed to begin printing immediately, provided that a sufficient number of subscribers come forward. The mode of publication decided upon is in half-yearly parts, of at least 144 quarto pages each, two of which will be given in return for an annual subscription of one guinea. It is hoped that part 1 may be ready in July 1896; but the work will be abandoned altogether if the number of subscribers does not reach one thousand. Persons interested should, therefore, address themselves at once either to the editor, Prof. Joseph Wright, 6, Norham-road, Oxford, or to the treasurer, Prof. Skeat, 2, Salisbury-villas, Cambridge. These two names are a guarantee that the work will be conducted on strictly scientific principles; and we believe that the printing will be done by the Clarendon Press. It is also good news that the American Dialect Society has appointed a committee to co-operate in the undertaking. In recognition of their assistance, it has been resolved to include in the Dictionary all American dialect words which are still in use in Great Britain or Ireland, or which are to be found in early printed dialect books and glossaries. We may further add that it is proposed to issue with part 1 a bibliography and a list of workers.

WE quote the following from the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society for April:

"Mr. N. Don Martino de Zilva Wickremasinghe, assistant librarian of the Museum at Colombo, after studying Indian philology and archaeology at the Universities of Erlangen, Munich, and Berlin for two years, has recently come to England for a short time, and is now working in the British Museum. He has been awarded Dr. Muir's prize at Berlin University for diligence and progress in Oriental studies, and he hopes to return to Germany to finish his course and to compete for the degree of Ph.D. For two years before leaving Ceylon, at the request of the Archaeological Commissioner, and on account of his special knowledge of Sinhalese literature and history, and of his skill in deciphering ancient inscriptions, he was seconded to serve on the Archaeological Survey at Amuradhapura. He is the editor of the *Nikaya Sangraha*, a history of the Buddhist Church in Ceylon, which was published at the Ceylon Government Press in 1890. Mr. Wickremasinghe is the first Sinhalese scholar who has ever come to Europe to perfect himself as an Orientalist."

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

VIKING CLUB. — (Friday, April 5)

SURGEON-COLONEL ROBERTS in the chair.—Dr. Phené read a paper on "A Ramble in Iceland." After an account of the preliminaries which led to his visiting that country, and of events on the voyage thither, he described how he left Reykjavik, with one companion and two months' provisions for himself and attendants, in an eight-oared open boat on a coasting journey which lasted upwards of three days and nights, suffering much discomfort from damp, and the impossibility of lying down, till he reached the farmhouse of Huitarvöllum. This house was built near to one said to stand on the site of an old Norwegian Viking's summer residence. The owner had found relics in bronze which he had sent to the Museum at Reykjavik. A number of depressions indicated fire pits, being filled entirely with charcoal. These, the reader suggested, might be the sites of fires which had been made to take possession of the land by the old ceremony of hallowing it with fire. There was a large mound near the farmhouse, traditionally said to have been a rock cut into the form of a ship. Tradition also asserted that a female Viking had once lived on this spot, and that she secreted her treasures in this mound. The owner wishing to preserve the mound, Dr. Phené, by probing it with an iron rod, in carefully measured distances, found that it consisted of rock, covered with a thin layer of earth, thus ascertaining that the covered rock was in the form of, and agreed with, the external earth which was symmetrically like an inverted boat in shape. There were remains of a long serpentine construction east of the mound, and many traces of old dwellings which enclosed the mound and serpentine form in the centre of a primitive village. Such serpentine construction was not improbably an emblem of the Midgard Serpent, as the Vikings called their ships serpents; and an invocation to it would be an effectual protection to the lady Viking's secreted treasure, the libation in the dedication to which might still be traced in the modern custom of christening a vessel. From the owner of the farm he got ponies and a guide, though, as they might part company, he allowed his companion the first choice of these, and had to be content with a lad who had never left home before. After many excursions, he proceeded to Reykholt and some time after to Lundr. Here he excavated two more mounds which stood exactly south-east and south-west of an old Hof, or temple, which had been erected in heathen times. He found them to contain the burnt and charred bones of sheep and oxen, lying in repeated and regular layers, but separated by varying thicknesses of soil. From many indications described, these seemed to be the remains of Baalistic sacrifices in heathen times; and, judging from the irregular intervals at which they appeared, from the differing thicknesses of earth between them, had probably been made to celebrate the successive deaths or accessions of a priest to the temple. Sir Richard Burton considered that these Baalistic

sacrifices had not yet entirely died out in Orkney, and a recent instance in a remote glen in the Highlands of Scotland was referred to. The office of priest was at this time generally in the hands of the chief of a district, who built, or succeeded to, the temple. On parting with his companion, Dr. Phené travelled for several weeks in the little known parts north and east of Lang Jökull and Hof Jökull, principally by his compass and maps, as the young guide could only inquire each day for a place of rest. He described the scenery and geological features of the interior. In his route he opened several other tumuli, and examined some kitchen middens. In the course of his journey southwards Dr. Phené ascended Hekla, and visited the Geysirs, Thingvellir, the sulphur-pits at Krisuvick, and many of the waterfalls, or fosses. He stopped generally at the houses of the priests, and spoke warmly of the kindness and attention he had received from them and their wives. His experience entirely contradicted the charges of intemperance which many travellers have brought against Icelandic priests. These charges Dr. Phené believed to be most exaggerated, if not altogether unfounded. He had been able to acquire many valuable specimens of the old gold and silver ornaments which were heirlooms in their families, in return for personal remembrances and packets of English tea which he gave the ladies on parting, tea being, at the time he spoke of, an almost unknown luxury in the island. On his return he stayed some time at Reykjavik, studying Old Norse at the University.—Prof. T. Rupert Jones said that, never having visited Iceland, he might talk on the subject with great freedom, as he would only have to draw on his imagination and the recollection of what he had learned from books and travellers. He could well realise the lecturer's description of the grand and weird aspect of the scarred and riven lava-rocks. Dr. Phené had had some exciting escapes from morasses and other difficulties in crossing the country. The speaker remembered an adventure which had befallen two students, one of whom he knew (now an eminent scientist), who were travelling there. Making their way across country on foot they came to a wide and deep fissure or crevasse in the lava. There seemed to be no way of crossing. It was impossible for them to retrace their steps, as they were a long way from their base and without provisions. One of them, first throwing his knapsack across, boldly sprang after it and just cleared the gulf. Then, lying down on the brink, as his comrade leaped and just fell short, he caught his hands and pulled him up safely. The speaker had greatly enjoyed Dr. Phené's account of his voyage and travels. It must add greatly to his enjoyment when travelling abroad that, being observant of the works of nature and art, as well as of men and manners, he always found something to investigate wherever he was, whether the elephant-mounds of America, the serpent-mounds of Scotland, the dragon-mounds of Italy, the ship-mounds of Scandinavia, or others. He could not sit down without expressing his high sense of the great services Dr. Phené had rendered to archaeology by his investigations into the origin of these mounds, and their probable relationship to sun-worship, serpent-worship, and possibly to other cults; and, though all do not yet understand the points and bearings of his observations, the speaker trusted that in time they would, and that Dr. Phené's long life would be happily extended with the satisfaction of his conclusions being received at last.—Mr. R. Wright Taylor said that he remembered his visit to Iceland well, and it had struck him as a country of unique interest. He had been most impressed by the spectacle there presented of a brave and kind-hearted people engaged in an impotent struggle with the forces of Nature. Cultivation and population alike seemed to be fast disappearing before the floods of lava and the volcanic powers at work. The primitive character of the people had also been another striking feature. There were only two policemen in the island, and they acted also as Custom House officers. A prison had been built at Reykjavik, but for want of occupants it had then been turned into a public library. There was no carriage in the island and he believed no garden; and he thought he was correct in stating that the woods had disappeared, till there

was now only one tree remaining in the whole country. He had visited the Flakivötn, or Fish Lakes, abounding in fish, but remarkable for gnats. He had found his usual quarters in a tent; but had also been lodged in the churches, which were comfortable wooden structures with benches apparently intended for the accommodation of travellers.—Miss C. A. Bridgman inquired in what sense the lecturer had used the term "Baalistic."

—Mr. Annesley Owen asked for some further explanation of the illustrations of animal-shaped mounds, which the lecturer gave.—Mr. A. F. Major, hon. sec., in reply to a request from Dr. Phené for any historical light on subjects mentioned in his paper, said that the custom of taking possession of unoccupied land by the ceremony of fire-hallowing occurred in several Sagas. A very interesting instance would be found in "The Story of Herr Thorir," translated in vol. i. of the Saga Library, where Blundketill, an Icelandic chieftain, was attacked and burnt to death in his house. His son sought help from a neighbour named Odd; but when Odd reached the scene, he took a blazing rafter from the house, and ran round the house with it, saying that he took the land for himself, as he saw no house inhabited there. So he snatched the dead man's landed property from his heirs. The introduction to the volume quotes other instances and details of the custom in varying forms.—Dr. Phené, in reply, offered his best thanks to Prof. Jones, whose words were valued by all who know him, for the sympathy he had expressed with his studies. He had been cheered by many marks of sympathy from unexpected quarters in his labours in elucidating early mythology. He was obliged also to Mr. Taylor for his remarks about the country. There were evidences that it had previously been much more wooded than at present. In reply to the question asked by Miss Bridgman, he, of course, only used the word "Baalistic" in a symbolical sense, as a way of indicating sun-worship that would be generally understood. Burton uses "Baalistic" in the same way in connexion with Orkney. Dr. Phené then exhibited some specimens of Icelandic native costume, calling special attention to the gold embroidery used in its adornment. He also showed some of the ornaments mentioned in his lecture, and an Arabic talisman made of jet which he had discovered in Iceland.

FINE ART.

THE BRONZE AGE IN UPPER BAVARIA.

Die Bronzezeit in Oberbayern. By Dr. Julius Naue. (Munich, 1894.)

THE high plateaux that lie between the Warmsee, the Ammersee, and the smaller Staffelsee in Upper Bavaria were from very early times the abode of an industrious agricultural population, whose remains throw a welcome light on the prehistoric culture of that European region. The undulating slopes of these uplands are zoned at regular intervals by the narrow terraces formed in remote ages by the action of the plough; and, sometimes set on these elongated plots, sometimes on the neighbouring knolls, are still to be seen the gravemounds of the race that brought these high-levels into cultivation in the clearings of what was then, no doubt, for the most part primeval forest.

In a previous volume Dr. Naue has given us an exhaustive study of the later prehistoric remains of this district belonging to the "Hallstatt" Period. His present important work deals with the result of his prolonged diggings in the earlier barrows of the same hill-country, and supplies for the first time, and with a singular wealth of comparative illustration, a comprehensive view of the "Bronze Age" as it existed in Upper Bavaria during the second, and the

early part of the first, millennium before our era. The work is accompanied by an atlas, of not too unwieldy a size, containing fifty plates of excellent drawings from Dr. Naue's own hand, illustrating all the principal finds and types.

The general characteristics of the Bronze Age remains of the region thus revealed to us answer, as might be expected, to the geographical conditions of this part of Upper Bavaria. On the one hand, we are reminded of the proximity of the great trunk-line of intercourse between Central Europe and Italy over the Brenner Pass, and by the valleys of the Inn and Adige; on the other hand, we are not allowed to forget that we are still within the tributary system of the Upper Danube. In the later Bronze Age graves, at any rate, some articles of Italian importation, such as certain forms of daggers and palstaves, undoubtedly occur, though the parallelism between the bronze pins and some earlier daggers, and those of the Italian *terremare*, may possibly be accounted for by a common radiation from the South-East. The prototype of the characteristic race of bronze pins which play such an important part in the sepulchral inventory of these graves seems in fact, as Dr. Naue himself observes, to go back to an early Cypriote form.

In some of its leading features the Bronze Age culture of Upper Bavaria is common to Baden, Elsass, and Franche Comté; but its most primitive elements point rather to Hungary and the Lower Danube, though the absence of the *terremare* types of fibula, such as are found in Hungary as well as North Italy, indicates early detachment from the parent stem. But fresh waves of influence were continually coming from this side, and it is from this source that the adoption of the spiral motive as a feature of the indigenous bronze decoration is undoubtedly due. The best specimens of this ornamentation are found in some bronze belts from women's graves, and especially in a female breast-plate, the design on which shows some points of resemblance to that on one of the roundels from the first Akropolis grave at Mycenæ. Dr. Naue has in this connexion instituted a careful comparison with the spiraliform motives as used in the Bronze Age decoration of Hungary and Northern Europe on the one side, and of the Mycenæans on the other, and appositely refers to the parallel decoration of Egyptian scarabs from the IVth Dynasty onwards, examples of which had been supplied him by Prof. Petrie.

In some respects, however, I find myself unable to agree with Dr. Naue's conclusions on this head; and as the diffusion of the spiral motive is of first-rate importance in the history and chronology of the primitive European culture, a few remarks may not be out of place. Dr. Naue suggests that foreign merchants may have introduced this decorative motive into the Upper Bavarian region from the South—that is, over sea from Egypt—laying stress on the occurrence of a single glass bead in one of the graves; and he seems to imply that these foreigners may have been Phœnicians. He considers that the Northern traders from the mouth

of the Elbe, to whom was due the amber so plentiful in these Bavarian graves, may have here exchanged their native product for Mediterranean wares, and that in this way the spiral ornament found its way to North Germany and Scandinavia. But the answer to this is, that the Bronze Age culture and ornament of this northern province stands in a much more intimate relation with that of Hungary, and that the arrival of the spiral ornament over the Brenner Pass would involve its early occurrence in Northern Italy, where it is as non-existent in Bronze Age remains as in Gaul and Britain.

Further, Dr. Naue brings down the first introduction of the spiral motive in Greece to the fifteenth century B.C., "probably through Phœnician agency." But the truth is, that this motive, as it first appears in Mycenæan art, is the direct outgrowth of a simpler spiral system that was already implanted in the Aegean lands, perhaps a thousand years before that date. We have evidence of this on the stone seals and caskets of what may be called the "Amor-gan period" of Aegean culture: and my own recent researches in Crete have now enabled me to supply "the missing link," which fits on this early Aegean system to that of XIIth Dynasty Egypt. In Cretan deposits of pre-Mycenæan date there are found—in fact, side by side with XIIth Dynasty scarabs, on which this motive attained its greatest development—native imitations of Egyptian spiraliform designs going back to the middle of the third millennium before our era. These early Aegean spirals—like their Egyptian prototypes, always executed on stone, and only later transferred to metal—may well have begun to leave their mark on the Thracian lands of the Lower Danube before the days of Mycenæan influence. There are certain clay stamps found in Hungary, and certain early pots with spiraliform bosses, which seem to betray their origin from the steatite prototypes of the Aegean shores. So, too, the primitive Aegean "idols" extend as far afield as Transylvania. Later came the more fully developed Mycenæan contact, the evidences of which, from Belgrade to the Black Sea shores and even beyond the Carpathians, have been supplied by a series of recent discoveries. Whether through the earlier or the later agency, there seems, then, every reason for believing that the spiral motive was introduced into the Danubian basin from the Aegean side, and replenished from the same quarter.

An important feature of Dr. Naue's book is his development series of bronze pins and armlets, showing, by a succession of types, the gradual development of ornament in high relief from what were originally mere engraved lines. The study of Italian fibulae belonging to the Bronze and Early Iron Age shows some interesting parallels to this evolution of profile. In the case of the characteristic perforated pins, the author might have availed himself of the chronological evidence afforded by a parallel form, approaching type of Dr. Naue's series and possibly of Cypriote origin, found by Prof. Petrie at Gurob in deposits

dating from about 1400 to 1200 B.C. The gradual evolution of relief observable on these Bavarian pins and armlets shows, as Dr. Naue justly observes, that the native Bronze Age must have covered a period of many centuries' duration. The approximate chronology suggested by him is 1400 to 1150 B.C. for the Earlier Bronze Age of Upper Bavaria—which he divides, like the Later, into two periods—and 1150 to 900 or 950 B.C. for the Later Bronze Age. This, perhaps, calls for two observations. There seems to be good warrant for believing that the central point of Mycenaean culture belongs to the fourteenth or fifteenth century B.C. But it is upon the fabrics of the Later Bronze Age of this Bavarian region that the characteristic spiral decoration of Mycenae first appears; and it might naturally be supposed that this influence made itself felt at a date nearer to the fourteenth than the twelfth century before our era. On the other hand, there are indications that the Later Bronze Age here came down somewhat later than the date that he suggests. The combination of the *pince-nez*-like double spiral bronze ornament and the wheel, as found in a Later Bronze Age grave at Rieggsee, recurs in the case of the Hungarian bronze hoard of Rimaszombat, in company with a shield ornament of the Greek "Dipylon" form. More than this, the engraved ornament on the bracelet from a barrow at Hugling (pl. xxxiii. 5) reproduces, in a different technique, but almost line for line, the characteristic engraving on a bracelet from a Boeotian tomb (*Εφημερίς ἀρχαιολογική*, 1893, pl. 11. 4) belonging to the same geometrical period of Greek art. This latter parallel, at any rate, is too close to allow of any great chronological discrepancy between the Greek and Bavarian examples, and tends to bring down the close of the Bronze Age in Upper Bavaria to at least as late as 800 B.C.

ARTHUR J. EVANS.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE exhibitions to open next week include the following: the collection of a well-known connoisseur, at the Goupil Gallery, Regent-street—consisting of paintings and drawings by Sir E. Burne Jones, Mr. G. F. Watts, Mr. J. McN. Whistler, M. Alphonse Legros, D. G. Rossetti, and Albert Moore, besides Tanagra figures, Japanese bronzes, Greek vases, and Persian ware; the ninth exhibition of pictures by members of the Ridley Art Club, at the Conduit-street Galleries—to remain on view for one week only; and a collection of pictures by Mr. Dendy Sadler, including his new coaching picture of "London to York," at Mr. Lefevre's Gallery, King-street, St. James's.

THE issue of "Royal Academy Pictures, 1895," part 1, of which will be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. on May 7, will mark a fresh advance in the art of reproduction. Experiments have been successfully carried out in the preparation of the negatives from which the blocks are produced, with the result that the clearness of definition and the correct rendering of the tones of the paintings will be greatly enhanced. The frontispiece to part 1 will be Mr. Alma Tadema's "Spring," which Messrs. Cassell & Co. have secured the exclusive right to publish. Other representative pictures of the year will appear in this work only.

SIR E. BURNE JONES has been appointed a member of the Dresden Academy of Fine Arts.

DURING the winter months, when excavation becomes difficult or impossible at Jerusalem, Dr. Bliss received the sanction of the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund to undertake a journey to the Land of Moab, including the examination of Medeba, Kerak, and other places of historical interest beyond the Dead Sea. Dr. Bliss had the special advantage of a letter of recommendation from Hamdy Bey, director of the Museum of Constantinople. He was received most cordially by the governor of Kerak, and was afforded the fullest permission to measure and make plans of buildings, to copy inscriptions, &c. Among other things, he discovered a previously unknown Roman fort, and a walled town with towers and gates like the interesting town of M'Shita. After a journey of very great interest he got back to Jerusalem on April 2, and at once resumed the work of excavation. The committee have appointed Mr. Archibald Campbell Dickie, a trained architect, to assist Dr. Bliss in this work, especially in drawing plans, sections, &c. He has already arrived in Jerusalem.

WE quote the following from the *New York Nation*:

"The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has recently acquired what is beyond comparison the most important collection of Greek vases ever brought to this country. It comprises fifty-three specimens; and those who are familiar with Greek ceramics will appreciate their value from the fact that they include signed examples of such masters as Euphronios, Hieron, Hermogenes, Kachryllon, Duris, Brygos, Pamphalos, Nikosthenes, and Xenokles. A number of them contain interesting inscriptions besides the makers' names; but the most remarkable feature of the collection is its intrinsic beauty. Every specimen is a masterpiece of the type to which it belongs, both in shape and in the quality of the drawing upon it, and will appeal to the artist no less than to the archaeologist. . . . It is pleasant to learn that the museum was able to make this purchase out of its own funds, it having received several important bequests lately for the purchase of works of art of various periods."

WE regret to record the death of Sir George Scharf, whose name will always be associated with the formation of the National Portrait Gallery. On its first institution in 1857, he was appointed secretary to the trustees, and afterward director—a post which he was compelled to vacate, owing to the infirmities of old age, a few weeks ago. He has not lived to see the collection of pictures, which were all acquired under his supervision and long banished to Bethnal-green, opened to the public in the handsome buildings that have been provided by private munificence near the National Gallery. Scharf also deserves to be remembered for his spirited illustrations to Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome* (1847), and his drawings of classical masterpieces in Milman's *Horace* (1849), now a scarce and valuable book. He was in his seventy-fifth year.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Hints on Singing. By Manuel Garcia. (Ascherberg.) The author of this concise volume is so well known that vocalists, at any rate, are certain to study it without any recommendation; and they will find that study pleasant as well as profitable. Manuel Garcia published his *L'Art du Chant* at Paris fifty-five years ago; and in the following year (1841) Jenny Lind placed herself under him as the teacher of singing of the highest reputation. More than half a century's "additional experience" has

dissipated pre-existing doubts, and suggested fresh ideas. Hence this new work on an old subject. The convenient form of question and answer is adopted. The vocal apparatus and the various kinds of voices are briefly described, and "finished drawings from my rough sketches," by Dr. S. G. Shattock, are added. Useful exercises are also given, interspersed with many sound and practical hints. This work has been translated from the French by Beata Garcia. The author, it may be mentioned, still hale and hearty, is now in his ninety-first year.

Souvenir de Dresde. Six Morceaux de Piano. Par Rubinstein. (Novello.) The Russian composer in these six pieces gave his last remembrance of the fair city on the Elbe; for pianists, however, they will stand as a last remembrance of Rubinstein himself. The music is full of charming melody and clever workmanship. In long works Rubinstein was apt to become diffuse, but in short pieces such as these he was spared that danger. The pianoforte writing, though far from easy, is within the range of ordinary players. The technical difficulties must be conquered before the interpreter can form a proper opinion of the music; so long as they exist, the virtuoso element, a natural one in Rubinstein's case, assumes undue importance. No. 1, "Simplicitas," has a graceful, yet plaintive theme; No. 2, "Appassionata," is of bold character, and interest throughout is well sustained; No. 3, "Novellette," displays both skill and charm; No. 4, "Caprice," of light structure, is showy; No. 5, "Nocturne," the easiest of the set to play, answers well to its title; No. 6, "Polonaise"—dedicated, by the way, to his clever pupil, Josef Hoffmann—is the last, but not the strongest of the series.

MUSIC NOTES.

MME. ALBANI gave a concert at the Queen's Hall on Saturday, April 20. In the first part of the programme she sang two songs of widely different character: "Elizabeth's Greeting," from "Tannhäuser," and the "Souvenirs," with violin obbligato, from the "Pré aux Clercs." She was more successful with the second; for her reading of the first was not quite Wagnerian, and the pianoforte accompaniment was far from good. Miss Butt was successful in Saint-Saëns' graceful "Printemps qui commence." Mr. E. Lloyd was in splendid voice, and sang Gounod's "Lend me your aid" with unusual fervour. Miss Davies and Miss B. Langley gave a ladylike reading of Grieg's Sonata for pianoforte and violin in F (Op. 8). Miss Davies played in a neat, expressive manner some solos by Schumann; of these the best was the Romance in F sharp.

DR. OTTO NEITZEL commenced a series of pianoforte recitals at the Steinway Hall last Monday afternoon. The pianist, a man of considerable culture and the author of a "Guide to the Opera," in three volumes, is well known and highly esteemed in Germany. At his first recital he played Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor, arranged (*sic*) by Tausig, with breadth and vigour. He also gave two of Beethoven's pianoforte Sonatas, one in E minor (Op. 90) and the other in C minor (Op. 111). The reading of the first, if not altogether satisfactory, was often interesting; in the second, there was too much passion and too little poetry. His playing of Schumann's Romance in F sharp was simple and pleasing, but Chopin's Impromptu in the same key was given in a rough manner. Dr. Neitzel will perform during the series works of various schools; his *répertoire* is wide and eclectic.

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